BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEE

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1842. No. 8640

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. TULLOH and Co.

Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE

AND TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

A PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING the Proceedings of a Court Martial held at Deesa on Lieut. PILFOLD of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.

PRICE 2 RUPEES PER COPY.

Courier Office, 10th May, 1842.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 10th June 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 10th June, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. Ship *Universe*, of 719 tons, J. RITCHIE, Commander. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. & ALEX. GRAHAM AND CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The A. 1 Ship *Robert Benn*, A. RITCHIE, Commander, having only a few hundred Bales disengaged, will have quick despatch—For freight or passage, carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 10th June 1842.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The Fine first class Teak built Ship *Barossa*, 729 Tons register (O. M.), Captain AUSTEN will sail immediately, having all her Cargo engaged. For Passage, having spacious accommodations, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Besbit Row, 10th June 1842.

FOR PASSAGE TO CHINA.—The fine New Ship *Grecian*, A. I. to sail about the 20th inst. with splendid accommodations.—Apply to

WM. &. ALEX GRAHAM AND CO.

Bomoay, 10th June 1842.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE whole of the Shares in the above intended for distribution having been disposed of on the 28th ultimo. All applications made subsequent to filling up the list have been necessarily rejected and no further applications can now be received. Notice is also hereby given to all parties concerned that the required deposit should be forthwith paid to the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, and that any default in payment at the appointed time will incur a forfeiture of Shares.

A Meeting of the Shareholders is requested at the Exchange Rooms, on Saturday the 11th instant, at 4 P. M.

The object of the Meeting is to read over the Provisions of the Deed Settlement, and to obtain the signature of those who shall not have previously executed it. The Directors will also propose some additional Directors whose co-operation they are desirous to obtain, and they will explain their views as to the Establishment and future management of the Bank.

It will be understood that no one who has not paid the first Instalment of one per cent can have a voice at the Meeting.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH supplies received by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society from Cape per *Broxbournebury*, consisting:—Sugar loaf Cabbage, Drumhead Cabbage, Green Savoy Cabbage, Red Pickling Cabbage, White and Purple Brocoly, Knoll Koll, Lettuce Mixed Sorts, Red Beet, Celery, Parsly, Red Turnip and Radish, Long Scarlet Radish, Curled Endive, Brown Coss Lettuce, Green Curled Endive, Curled Cress, Tomatta Large kind, Scarlet Turnip Radish, Batavian Endive, Spinage Green Long Pod Beans, Windsor Beans, French Beans, Broad Beans, Imperial Blue Peas, Marrowfat Peas, Long Pod Beans, Yellow Canada Beans.

The following Books also are for Sale.

Manual of Gardening..... 1 Rs ₰ copy.
Calcutta Agri. and Horticultural Society's Transaction..... @ 7 Rs ₰ copy.
Catalogue of Plants by J. Graham.. @ 3 8 ₰ do.

Apply to *Rama Gopull Poy*, Clerk in the Agri: and Hort. Society, TOWN Hall.—Bombay, 10th June 1842.

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S Golden Ale warranted of last October's brew..... Rs. 65 ₰ hhd
Saunders' Burton Pale Ale equal to either Bass or Allsopp..... „ 55 „ „
Ainslie's Golden Ale..... „ 55 „ „
J. W. O'Conner's Fine Golden Sherry in 8 dozen Packages..... „ 18 ₰ doz
Do. Port Wine..... „ do.

CASH.

Apply to JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE at the Office of Messrs. BATES, OWEN AND CO.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of REMINGTON AND Co. the following Superior Wines &c.

From NILLIS HADOW AND Co.

Champaign in cases of one dozen packed expressly to preserve it in a hot climate..... @ Rs. 45 per doz.
Sort..... 3 dozen in Quarts @ 22 „
„..... 6 „ Pints @ 12 „
Brown Sherry..... 3 „ Quarts @ 22 „
Pale..... 3 „ „ @ 20 „

From PHELAN, *of Bordeaux*.

Champaigne in cases of 1 doz. Quarts..... 35 „
Do..... 2 „ Pints..... 18 „
Brandy..... 1 „ Quarts..... 20 „

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE Half Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club is postponed until Monday next, the 13th Instant, at 5. P. M.

Club House, 9th June 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

STOLEN a GOLD WATCH, double case, No. 1578, by *Just* and *Land* of London, any person giving information leading to the discovery of the same, will receive a suitable reward on application to

Messrs. FRITH AND CO.

TYABJEE BHOYMEEAH respectfully begs to inform the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Meadow Street. to Forbes' Street, No. 10, where an efficient place is reserved for the lodging and disposing on Commission, a certain quantity of Vehicles of general description.

FOR SALE.

A Stylish Dublin built Cab Phæton, made to order, just landed, with Shafts and Pole; also a sett of best made Silver mounted Double and Single Harness, the property of an Officer leaving Bombay, and may be seen on application to TYABJEE BHOYMEEAH, Forbes' Street, No. 10.

FOR SALE.

A FIELD Officer's Bengal built Tent in good order with checks complete, also a Bengal Hill Tent, nearly new. For particulars, apply to TYABJEE BHOYMEEAH, Forbes' Street, No, 10.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that *Cowasjee Framjee* and *Bajanjee Nowrojee* Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late *Framjee Pestonjee Ghaudy*, deceased, have contracted to sell to *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy* Knight, a dwelling house of two Apartments with its appurtenances, situated within the Town Walls of Bombay in Nalasett's Waddy in the neighbourhood of *Cursetjee Manocjee's* Ageary, Assessed No.1, the property of the said late *Framjee Pestonjee Ghaudy*, any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise on the same, he or they are requested to make known the same at the office of *Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Sons* and *Co.* within fourteen days hereof, after which their claims will not be attended to.

Bombay, 4th June 184 2

અહેર•ખબર

ખબર•ફીર્માથી•આપીએચજે

ફ્રાવરાજી•ફરામજી•તથા•જેજંનજી•નવરોજ જી•તે•મરનાર•ફરામજી•પેશતંનજી•ગાંધીનાં ઝેલાં•મીલ•અથવા•વશીએતનાંમાંનાં•વકીલો એહોએ•શર•જમશેદજી•જીજીભાજ•નાજટને ઘેર•એક•ગાલા•મેનુ•જે ઠાંજ•તેનુ•હોએ•તે• શતોઈ•વચા•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•ઝીધુંછે—તે•ફો ટમો•નોલા•શેઠ•ની•વાડીમો•ખરશેદજી•માંણે ઠજી•શારાઠ•ની•અગીઆરી•ની•પડોશમોછે•તે ઉપર•છાપનો•આંક ૧ લોછે•તે•મીલઠત• આગલા•એજ•ફરામજી•પેશતંનજી•ગાંધીની છે•તે•ઉપર•ફરએક•લેાક•અથવા•લેાકોનેા• ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશી•અથવા•ખીજી•ઠાંજ રીતનો•દાવો•હોએતો•તેનાંમોને•ભેણ•ઠરચે જે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•મીશીઅ રશ•જંમશેદજી•જીજીભાજ•શનશ•તથા•ઠુમ ખની•આપ્રીશમો•ભહેર•ઠરે—મુદતપછી ફોજનો•દાવો•ઠબુલ•ઠરશેનઈ—તારીખ ૪ ઠી•જુન ૧૮૪૨ ❀

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1842.

No. 405. Assistant Surgeon W. W. Pigou, is allowed to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for one year.

No. 406. Private Charles Hagard, of the 1st European Regiment, is permitted to purchase his discharge agreeably to General Order of the 7th January 1837.

No. 407. The following Native promotions are made.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry, Lancers.

Jemedar Jamdar Khan to be Subedar, and Havildar Major Matta Deen to be Jemedar, in succession to Sirdar Bahadoor Motty Sing pensioned, Date of Rank 1st January 1842.

Havildar Ragoonath Sing to be Jemedar, vice Kauder Khan pensioned. Date of Rank 1st January 1842.

1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Adjustment of Rank.

Subedar Munsha Sing and Jemedar Myput Sing to take rank, in succession to Shaik Fuckera pensioned. Date of Rank 1st Jan. 1842.

Promotion.

Jemedar Essey Pursad to be Subedar, vice Goolab Sing pensioned, Date of Rank 1st Jan. 1842.

Adjustment of Rank.

Jemedar Essoo Coochlakur to take rank, vice Essery Pursaud pensioned. Date of Rank 1st Jan. 1842.

Promotions.

Jemedar Goolab Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Joorakun Sing to be Jemedar, on the augmentation. Date of Rank 10th March 1842.

Havildar Shaik Emom to be Jemedar, vice Goolab Sing promoted.

2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Gunjah Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Toolah Ram to be Jemedar, in succession to Kickye Sing deceased, Date of rank 14th April 1842.

6th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Maun Sing to be Subedar, and Havildar Money Ram to be Jemedar, on the augmentation, Date of Rank 10th March 1842.

Havildar Coobar Sing to be Jemedar, vice Maun Sing promoted. Date of Rank 10th March 1842.

10th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Inkut Ram to be Subedar, and Havildar Major Kassree to be Jemedar, on the augmentation. Date of Rank 10th March 1842.

Havildar Annund Rao Rane to be Jemedar, vice Inkut Ram promoted. Date of Rank 10th March 1842.

20th Regiment N. I.

Adjustment of Rank.

Subedar Ram Mehtur and Jemedar Buldeo Sing to take rank, in succession to Succojee Sawant pensioned, Date of Rank 1st January 1842.

Promotion.

Jemedar Gunajee Parkur to be Subedar, vice Pandoo Myakur pensioned. Date of Rank 1st January 1842.

Adjustment of Rank.

Jemedar Luximon Sing to take rank, vice Gunajee Parker, promoted. Date of Rank 1st January 1842.

Jemedar Jogum Purbhoo to take rank, vice Chopye Sing invalided, Date of Rank 1st January 1842.

Promotions.

Havildar Major Sone Dulway to be Jemedar, vice Nagojee Powur pensioned. Date of Rank 1st January 1842.

Jemedar Sew Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Hurry Chowdey to be Jemedar, on the augmentation. Date of Rank 10th March 1842.

Color Havildar Deen Mahomed to be Jemedar, vice Sew Sing promoted. Date of Rank 10th March 1842.

Color Havildar Shaik Hoossein to be Jemedar, vice Goolab Tewary deceased. Date of Rank 19th March 1842.

Guzerat Provincial Battalion.

Jemedar Sellimon Israel to be Subedar, and Havildar Bahadur Khan to be Jemedar, in succession to Dildar Khan pensioned. Date of Rank 1st January 1842.

No. 408. The Field Order by Major Simson, Commanding Troops at Dadur, permitting Captain Ramsay, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, leave to proceed to Bombay on sick certificate, and directing Captain Stevens of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to assume charge on his arrival from Bagh of the Commissariat Department and act for Captain Ramsay, on the latter Officer's responsibility, is confirmed.

No. 409. By a Resolution passed in the Revenue Department, under date the 1st instant, Lieutenant W. H. Boye, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, was appointed an Assistant in the Deccan Survey under Lieut. Nash.

No. 410—The several Paymasters are authorized to issue to the Regimental Paymasters, under the responsibility also of the Commanding Officer, on account of European Troops, whose pay is drawn in arrears, such advances during the month as may be required to enble the Officers in charge of Troops and Companies to pay the Men daily, agreebly to the Regulations.

2d. Such advances are not to exceed the amount of pay for the month, and they are to be deducted on the adjustment of the abstract for the month.

No. 411—The following notification is published in General Orders for the Information of the Army.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Amended Rule, in substitution of Rule 17th of the Rules of the Government Saving's Bank, published in the Government Gazette, under date the 16th March 1835.

Amended Rules 17th of the Government Saving's Bank.

As a General Rule, deposits with the interest due thereon, will be repaid to the Depositors personally in all practicable cases. Military Officers and Soldiers, European and Native at Out-Stations, who may be desirous of making payable at the Presidency, any sum or sums of money out of their deposits in the Government Saving's Bank, can do so, by first withdrawing the necessary amount through their respective Regimental Pay Masters, and then remitting the same themselves in the Regimental Monthly Remittance List to the Military Pay Master at the Presidency, who, on the receipt of such list, will pay it on application to the individual entitled thereto. No private Drafts upon the Government Saving's Bank drawn by Soldiers will be henceforth paid by that institution.

No. 412—The following promotions are made.—

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry. *Date of Rank.*

Cornet L. M. Jones to be Lieut. vice Dallas deceased..... 18th May 1842.

The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the dates specified opposite their names and posted to Regiments ast follows.

	To what Regt.	Rank as Ensign in the Army.	Regt. Appointed.
Robert Paler Warden, vice Raiks, deceased	21st May 1842.	2d March 1842,	16th Regt. N. I.
John Cruickshank, vice Madden, deceased	30th May do.	15th do. do.	2d Regt. Eur. Lt. I.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 7th June 1842.

1. Ensign G. McB. Barnes of the 20th Regt. N. I., is attached to do duty with the 19th Regt. N. I., until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to Scinde.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

25th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. H. Robertson from 3rd to 30th June, to proceed to the Deccan on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Poona, 5th June 1842.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, will hold a Levie in the Mess Room of the 23d Regt. N. I. (Lt. Infy.) on Wednesday morning the 8th instant at 11 o'clock.

Officers attending are requested to come provided with cards.

Head Quarters, Poona, 7th June 1842.

1. Bombardier William Hammond of the Horse Artillery, and Gunner James Carroll, and Richard O' Keefe of the 2nd Bat. of Foot Artillery proceeding to the Deccan for change of air, attached, the former to the Head Quarters of the Horse Brigade at Poona, and the two latter to the 1st Bat. of Artillery at Ahmednuggur on their arrival at those stations respectively.

2. Assistant Apothecary R. Bedford was detached on duty from Mahableshwur to Sattara from the 9th to the 13th ultimo.

3. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

1st B. E. Regt. Lieut. H. B. Rose from 5th to 15th June to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Gr. Regt. N. I. Ensign A. H. Curtis from 12th to 22d June to proceed to Poona on private affairs.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 8th June 1842.

1. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

2nd Regt. N. I. Ensign G. A. T. Nicholl from 5th to 30th June, to proceed to the Deccan on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1842.

No. 54.—With reference to General Order No. 43 dated 5th ultimo, Assistant Apothecary Amerine Vere is allowed a further extension of leave, for the benefit of his health, to the 28th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1842.

Mr. C. E. F. Tytler, to be third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur, from the 28th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1842.

Mr. N. Kirkland, collector of Kaira, is permitted to remain in the districts on deputation from the 16th ultimo, to the 10th instant.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, collector and magistrate of Belgaum, having resumed charge of his duties on the 27th ultimo, the unexpired portion (being one month and nine days) of the leave of absence granted to that gentleman on medical certificate on the 5th and 18th December 1840 and 19th November 1841 to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, is cancelled.

ERRATUM.

In the notification published in the Government Gazette, dated the 2d instant, for "Lieutenant *W. J. Boyne 23rd Regiment Native Infantry* is appointed "assistant to the "superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deccan," read "Lieutenant H. *Boye, 3of the 22nd Regiment Native In-"fantry*, is appointed assistant to the superintendent of the "revenue survey in the Deccan."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. C. C. Rivett, to the office of Stipendiary Commissioner of the Court of Requests.

Mr. H. Brown judge and session judge of the Conkan, is allowed leave of absence for a period of three months, under section XI of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs, and Mr. H. W. Reeves is appointed to act for that gentleman during his absence.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have issued a sunnud to Azum Narrain Dadajee, appointing him to the office of Moonsiff in the Ahmednuggur zillah.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Mr. William Howard, to the office of remembrance, of legal affairs at Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1842.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, acting judge and session judge of the Konkan, assumed charge of his office on the 7th instant.

Mr. G. L. Elliot judge and session judge and agent for the Hon'ble the Governor at Surat, is allowed leave of absence for a period of two months, from the 1st proximo, under section XI. of the absentee regulation, to visit the Coast, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. W. Richardson to act as judge and session judge and agent for the Hon'ble the Governor at Surat.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1842.

With reference to the notification of the 9th June 1841, assistant surgeon H. Glasse, is confirmed in the situation of vaccinator to the Deccan.

Assistant surgeon J. Jephson, M. D. is appointed civil surgeon at Broach, in place of Mr. Glasse.

Assistant surgeon D. Clark, is appointed to act as civil surgeon at Broach, until assistant surgeon Jephson joins.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secretary to Govt.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1842.

Captain George LeGrand Jacob, is appointed acting political agent in Kattewar, during the absence of Mr. Blane.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council intends to dispatch the Suez Mail Steamers of the following months on the dates specified below, vizt.

The Steamer of June on the 23rd May.
„ „ „ July „ „ 18th June.
„ „ „ Aug. „ „ 19th July.
„ „ „ Sep. „ „ 27th Aug.

The names of Passengers for the above months will continue to be registered as usual, but as it is probable that the Mails of July and August will be dispatched in Steam Frigates, it is notified for general information, that in Vessels of War accommodation on the Deck only, & for a limited number can be expected.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt
Bombay Castle, 28th March 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 25th ultimo.....	Chests	296
	Total..	296

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 | 41.....	Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 14th May.....	„	14,592
	Total..	14,772

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation.....	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841, to the 31st May 1842.....	„	14,274
Ditto from the 1st to the 7th instant.....	„	50
	Total	16,324

EXPORTED

From the 27th October 1841 to the 31st ultimo.	Chests	9,600
Ditto from the 1st to the 7th instant.....	„	196
	Total ..	9,796

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 8th June 1842.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

At the Breach, on the 6th instant, of Cholera, Mary Anne, wife of M. Stovell, esq. of the Medical Establishment.

MARRIAGE.

At Portobello near Edinburgh on the 30th of March last, captain Andrew Macfarlane, late of her majesty's 91st Regiment, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late James Home Esq and Sister-in-law of the late Dr. Brydon, Surgeon on this Establishment.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on Friday the 20th May, mrs Tiver, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 21st May, mrs, William Jackson, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 25th May, the lady of captain Frederick Raleigh, 1st regiment N. I. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 27th May, the lady of John Lackersteen esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Chittagong, on the 17th May, at the Principal Catholic Church, by the Rev. J. Barbe, mr. Henry Johnson son of mr. Henry Randolph, to miss Marian Jemima, second daughter of the late mr. James Charles Pritchard.

DEATH.

At Calcutta, on the 22d May, of a rapid attack of cholera, John McBean, esq. assistant surgeon 41. M. 50th regiment, aged 26 years, deeply regretted by every member of his corps.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 18th instant, the lady of Lieutenant T. P. Sparks, Adjutant of the 17th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Perambore, on the morning of the 22d Instant, the lady of Captain Macdougall, 17th Regiment N. I. of a son.

At Mercara, in coorg, on Sunday, the 22d May, the lady of Major E. Armstrong, 34th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Ootacamund, on the 14th Instant, by the Reverend H. Stuart, H. D. Phillips, Esq. Madras civil service, to Caroline Charlotte, third daughter of colonel Tulloch, C. B. commisary General of the Madras Army.

At the Black Town chapel, on Wednesday, the 8th Instant, by the Reverend G. Knox, B. A. mr. David Peter Langley Crawford Connor, to miss Ann Romeo.

DEATHS.

At Kamptee, on the 12th May, Major General Robert Home, C. B. 12th Regiment N. I.

At the Presidency, on the 23d Instant, Captain J. Stoddard of H. M. 94th Regiment.

At Bellary, of Cholera, on the 8th May, Isabella Sarah, youngest child of Captain Grame, 5th Light Cavalry, aged 17 months.

At the Presidency, on the 24th Instant, Ensign Henry J. B. Edwardes, 18th Regiment N. I.

At Terrikerry, May 22d, by the accidental explosion of his rifle, John Parrock, Esq. M. R. C. S. aged 28 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

June 7th Barque Harsingar, Brownrigg Candlish, Master, from Singapoor, 17th April 1842.

Do. Ship Prince Regent, I. T. Barclay, Master from Singapore 18th April 1842.

Do. Ship Hyderabad, T. C. Harrison, Master, from New Castle, 9th February 1842.

Do. 4th. Ship John McLellan, D. W. Donald, Master from China.

Do. The Honourable Company's Steamer Zenobia, Mr. A. Newman Acting Master, from Aden, Noon 31st May 1842.

Departures.

June 6th. Portuguese Barque Marquis of Hastings A. A. De Silva, Master, to China.

Do. 7th. Ship Buckinghamshire, D. McGregor, Master, to Madras

Passengers.—Capt. and Mrs Powyes M. N. I. Edward Reade Esq., Doctor Logan.

Do 8th. Ship Argyleshire, Robert Scott, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—George A. White.

Do. Barque Kate, J. C. Wilson, Master to Aden

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Supt. Indian Navy....	Suez.....	18 June
Mary.....	Frith & co.....	London ..	12 June
Cove.....	Forbes & co.....	London ..	
Barbara.....	Grey & co.....	London ..	
Reliance.....	Foster & co.....	Liverpool	10 June
Wardchipman.....	Frith & co.....	Liverpool	despatch
Mary Cambell.....	Bates Owen & co....	Liverpool	
Wave.....	B. & A. Hormasjee....	Liverpool	
Caledonia.....	Bates Owen & co....	Liverpool	
Robert Benn.....	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Newyork Packet.....	Ritchie Stuart & co..	Liverpool	
Clyde.....	Frith & co.....	Liverpool	
Universe.....	W. & A. Graham & co.	Liverpool	
Woodman.....	Bates Owen & co....	Liverpool	
Marchioness of Bute.....	Dirom Carter & co ...	Liverpool	
Cheedniac Cordwell.....	Higginson Cordwell ..	Liverpool	
John Campbell.....	Foster & co.....	Liverpool	
Lady.....	W. & T. Edmone & co	Liverpool	
Maia.....	Dirom Carter & co....	China	
David Clark.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	China	10 June
Lady Clarke.....	Skinner & co.....	China	
Prince of Wales.....	Motiram Myaram.....	China	
William Abrams.....	Thos Jefferies.....	China	
Harlett Scott.....	W Elsam & co.....	China	
Helena.....	Remington & co.....	China	
Henry Davidson.....	Forbes & co.....	China	21 June
Hebrides.....	W. Nicol & co	China	
Ceylon.....	W. & A. Graham & co	China	
Trinidad.....	Ritchie Stuart & co...	China	
Mount Stuart Elphinstone	Nicol W & co.....	China	
Theda.....	Dirom Carter & co ..	China	
Tartar.....	Remington & co.....	China	
Island Queen.....	Forbes & co.....	Macao....	immy
Barrosa.....	Frith & co.....	Calcutta..	
Hope.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Calcutta..	10 June
Cremona.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Calcutta..	
Lord Godrich.....	B. & A. Hormasjee	Calcutta..	
Dartmouth.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Calcutta..	
Saxe Gotha.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Calcutta..	
Anne Mary.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Madras ..	
Parsee Merchant.....	Foster & co	Aden	
Amable (French).....	Thomas Jefferies	France ..	
Adele.....	Skinner & co	Mauritius	
Caledonia.....	Viccajee Mherjee.....		
Charles Grant.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Cornwallis.....	K. Motichund		
Edmonstone.....	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland.....	D & M Pestonjee		
Venus.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..		
Eliza Goddard.....			
St. Lawrence.....	Forbes & co.....		
Kirkmen Finlay.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..		
Mary Grant.....	Kuncrland Motichund		
Ritchie.....	Grey & co.....		
British Merchant.....	Pollexfen Milne & co..		
Magnificent.....	Foster & co.....		
George Armstrong.....	McVicar Burn & co....		
Alnatros.....	B & A. Hormasjee....		
Eliza.....	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Monarch.....	W Nicol & co.....		
Indus.....	Gillanders Ewart & co.		
William Hyde.....			
Sophia.....			
Anonyma.....	Remington & co.....		
Julius Cæsar.....	Fraser & co.....		
Scaleby Castle.....	B. & A. Hormasjee....		
John Calvin.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..		
Euxine.....	Grey & co.....		
Good Hope.....			
Lady East.....	Foster & co.....		
John Moore.....			
Abberton.....			
Puttay Moobarek.....			
William Sharpies.....	Forbes & co.....		
Philopontus.....	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Marmion.....	McVicar Burn and co..		
Oriental.....	Dirom Carter and co..		
Brom Bournebury.....	Dirom Carter & co.....		
St. Vincent.....			
Duke of Lancaster.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..		
Herculean.....	W. Nicol & co.....		
Britons Queen.....	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Belvidere.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..		
Rust London.....	Foster & Co.....		
Bombay Castle.....	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		
Prince Regent.....	Remington & co.....		
Bolsinger.....	Higginson & Cardwell		
John McLellan.....	B. & A. Hormasjee....		

H. M. S. Alligator.

H. C Steamers.. { Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Semiramis, Indus

H. C. Brig Taptee
„ „ „ Tender Cardiva
„ „ „ Euphrates
„ „ „ Elphinstone
„ „ „ Coote
„ „ „ Schooner. Maldive
„ „ „ Royal Tiger
„ „ Cutter Nurbuddah
„ „ Ship Hastings

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED
Majestic.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	18th Feb
Midlothean.....		London ..	16th Mar
Fort William.....	Jamsetjee J. S. & co..	London ..	26th Mar
Margaret.....		London ..	30th Mar
John Bull.....		London ..	20th Mar
Osceola.....		London ..	21st Mar
Providence.....		London ..	6th Mar
Earl of Clare.....		London ..	3d April
Edward.....	Frith & co.....	London ..	14th do
Columbus.....		London ..	21st April
Morley.....		London ..	22d do
Bussora Merchant.....		London ..	23d do
Hoadicea.....		London ..	25th do
Lord Lynedoch.....		London ..	26th do
Kingston.....		Liverpool	23d Mar
Victory.....	Frith & co.....	Liverpool	
Portland.....		Liverpool	6th April
Caledonia.....		Liverpool	26th do
Formosa.....		Liverpool	28th do
Argyll.....		Liverpool	14th do
Windsor Castle.....		Liverpool	21st do
Candahar.....		Liverpool	27th do
Ann.....		Liverpool	27th do
Hugh Wallace.....		N Castle	28th Mar
Emily.....	Foster & co.....	Shields ..	30th Nov
Emma.....		Shields ..	7th Feb
Edward Cuthbertson..		Shields ..	26th Mar
Sir W. Wallace.....		Shields ..	1st April
Albyn.....		Clyde....	3d Feb
Nepaul.....	Ritchie Stuart & co..	Clyde....	17th Mar
Brahmin.....	McVicar Burn & co....	Clyde....	11th Mar
Royal Adelaide.....		Clyde	11th Mar
Queenin Lietch.....		Clyde	
Independent.....		Hull.....	22d Feb
Monarch.....		Leith	5th Mar

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

May 27th—Dutch Barque Sumatra, W. Borgen, from Padang 10th April; English Barque Margaret Thomson, T. B. Thurtell, from Plymouth, 20th December and Madras 20th May.

DEPATRURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Union, for London—mr. Surfien and miss Thompson.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

28th—Union, Surfien, for London, in a day or two.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Do. 28. Barque Chance, J. Good, from Bombay 3d, and Alleppy 18th May.

Passengers.—Doctor Loinsworth, Inspector General, H. M. Hospitals in India; Dr. H. J. Carter, B. M. C.; B. F. Barrie, Esq, Messrs H. D. Schroder, Moyse, W. Allherson, and Thacker, Mer chants, and 7 Natives for Bengal.

Do 29, Barque Ayrshire, Charles Barker, from, Covelong 29th May.

Do. Brig Iris, W. J. Fisher, from Singapore—and Penang 19th April.

Do. 30, Barque Inez, G. R. Hodson, from Vizagapatam 8th, and Coringa 17th May.

Passengers.—Mrs. P. Hodson, 2 Servants and 1 Native.

DEPARTURE

May 25, Ship Mahomed Shah, D. Ovenstone, to Vizagapatam.

Do. French Corvette La Favorite, T. Paye, to Pondicherry.

Do. 26, Ship William Lockerby, C. W. Braithwaite, to Ennore.

Do. Barque Olive Branch, Robert Thompson, to Ennore.

Do. 28 Barque Soobrow, J. P. Biale, to Pondicherry and the Mauritius.

Passengers.—4 Natives.

Do. 29, Barque Swallow, R. Macallister, to Penang and Singapore.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

June 2d Ensign Henry Grice, 25th Regt N. I from England.
Do. 7th Vety. Surgeon G. E. Nixon, 1st Lancers, from Mahableshwur.
Do 8th Assist. Surgeon W. Thom 1d Batt Artillery, from Tannah.
Do. do Captain W. T Ottley, 2d Lt. Cavalry, from England.
Do. do Capt. J. M McDonald, 1st M. Cavalry, from Do.
Do. do. Cadet Charles Thos. Palin, from Do
Do do Lieut. H B Rose, 1st B. E. Lt. I., from Poonah.
Do. do Cadet Ed. P. Moore Cavalry, from England.
Do. do. Cadet H Scott, Artillery, from Do
Do do. Cadet Geo. E Wally O'Neill, Infantry, from Do.
Do 9th Capt. Liddell, 23d Regt N. I. from Do.

Departures.

June 6 h Lieut. G. H. Roberrson. St. S Survey to Poonah.

CALENDAR,—June 30 Days 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
F.	10		11 52	0 12	
S	11	St. Barnabas.	0 34	0 56	
Sun.	12	3d Sunday after Trinity.	1 19	1 43	
M.	13	[Surrender of the Polish-	2 4	2 29	
T.	14	[wa, and fall of Mulli-	2 53	3 19	
		[gaum, 1818.	3 49	4 15	☽ 15 9 43 A.
W.	15	Hurricane at Bombay un-	4 38	5 7	
Th.	16	[precedented, 1837.			

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Dear Sir,—Being aware that you are ever ready to aid with your pen, every attempt to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity, I take the liberty of saying a few words on that very laudable and truly, charitable Institution, the *Bombay District Benevolent Society*. You are doubtless aware, that in addition to many out Pensioners, this Society maintains an extensive Dhurmsala, where the poor, the lame, the blind, and the diseased of *all classes* without reference to country, religion or caste, are housed, fed and clothed.

The management of the Institution is in the hands of a large and highly respectable committee, who are to assemble monthly to consider such cases as may come before them, and the activity and zeal of the Secretary who has the advantage of being able generally to converse with applicants in their own language, indicate a well organised plan for relieving deserving objects.

Every thing connected with this charity, is based on true Philanthropy, and the enquiries made into cases, by a reference to the District Visitors, are conducted in a spirit of benevolence. One only objection, and that a serious one, exists, I mean the unhealthy situation fixed for Dhurmsala, during the present awful scourge (Cholera) upwards of a dozen inmates have fallen its victims, and generally speaking, I very much doubt whether any convalescents from Hospitals sent there, ever recover sufficiently to earn a livelihood.

The rear of the Dhurmsala is converted into a Charnel House, the putrid remains of carrion lie exposed at all times; and during the monsoon the place is one swamp containing stagnant water. What the Committee can do, under such circumstances, to improve the locality of the place, it is impossible to conjecture.

I much fear it will take several years before the nuisances about the neighbourhood are completely removed; in the mean time must the wretched inmates go on suffering?

I would under these circumstances, just throw out a hint, not so much with a view of its being acted on, as to its leading, the committee of this humane Institution to take the subject into their consideration—I would suggest that the committee buy up ground in some healthier spot and erect a Dhurmsala of their own. Land might be got near Matoonga, but this would I fear be too far from any market, and subject both the Establishment and the inmates to considerable inconvenience.

Trusting this communication may lend to the eventual erection of a Poor House in a better situation than the present.

I remain,
Your's very obediently,
Humanitas.

Byculla, 31st May 1842.

*** The above letter appears in every way deserving of attention: if the object of the writer can be in any degree promoted by publicity in our columns, we shall gladly cooperate with him in his most laudable undertaking.—Ed. B. Courier.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to apologize to "*Senex*" for not replying to his query. We have made some inquiries, but are not at all satisfied with the information given. As soon as we can ascertain what he desires to know, we shall duly apprise him.

THE COURIER,

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1842.

Extracts from the following papers will be found below—Delhi 28th May, Agra 28th May, Calcutta of the same date, Madras 31st May and China 9th April.

The *Zenobia* arrived about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, and His Excellency Sir George Arthur, family and suite landed about two hours afterwards. The activity and diligence of the Post Office in forwarding our newspapers cannot be too highly extolled.

The *Berenice* left Suez at 1 P. M. on the 23d May and arrived at Aden on the 1st June. The *Zenobia* after the transfer of the Passengers left Aden on the 2nd.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Major Proctor, Private Secretary to the Governor, which melancholy event took place at Sea at 8 P. M. on the 31st May. We are informed he had, from injudicious exposure to the sun, been attacked with brain fever. On the same evening a European maid Servant of Lady Arthur's was missing, she is supposed to have accidentally fallen overboard.

We give a list of the Passengers below.

Sir George Arthur, Bart, Governor of Bombay, Lady Arthur, Four Misses Arthur, miss Jewry, captain Frederick Arthur, Military Secy. capt. The Hon. C. West, Aid-de-Camp, lt. Edward Arthur, Bombay Cavalry, capt. and Mrs. Liddell, capt. and mrs. Ottley, capt. and Mrs. McDonald, 1st Madras Cavalry, James Patch esq. Miss Patullo, capt. Clarkson, Lieut. Ede, Lieut. Lavie, mr. Palin, capt. Hyde, mr. Soppitt, mr. Scott, mr. DeSilva, mr. O'Neil mr. Moore mr. Bolton, mr. Osborne mr. Wuoss, Assist. Sur. Peat on duty, (Jean Joseph Coombe, Victor Chaignowe 2d class) 2 European Servants, 4 Native Servants

False Alarm.—On Tuesday afternoon about half past six o'clock, our attention was called to a demonstration made towards the Apollo-Bunder, by "horse foot and dragoons." Staid and sober looking civilians, gay and gallant sons of Mars, Merchants, Lawyers, Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, rushed promiscuously towards the Bunder head, incited thereto by the display of a mounted Guard of Honor, in full trot, and a laudable anxiety to catch the first smiles of our then expected Governor. *There*, might the curious espy, if he had leisure, every description of Vehicular conveyance, from the fashionable Phaeton to the shabbiest of Shigrams. All eyes vainly stretching seaward, to catch a glimpse of the Steamer and her Cargo, but alas! no Governor appeared—and with long faces, and dejected looks, the motley crowd, after gazing at each other, for some moments in all the "silent sadness of despair," quietly dispersed to their respective homes, trusting to find in the consolation of the dinner hour a solace for "Hope deferred:"

His Excellency Sir George Arthur.—Having arrived will, of course, immediately assume the duties of Governor; whereupon the Honourable Mr. Anderson retires, comparatively, into private life.

With reference to Mr. Anderson's public conduct, and private demeanour, we have heard but one opinion expressed; that his strict integrity and impartiality in the discharge of his public duties, as Governor of this Presidency, fully justify the general estimation and respect in which he is held by all classes. Long conversant with the practical details of office, and the exigencies of the public service, he has usefully brought his experience and abilities to bear, in discharging the responsible duties which devolved upon him. We sincerely hope that his approaching relaxation from the severer duties of office, will conduce to the renovation of his impaired health; and that he may, thus be enabled, during his further stay amongst us, to receive proofs of the high estimation in which he is held by Society in Bombay, and to which his urbanity and private worth most justly entitle him.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon, a discharge of Artillery announced that His Excellency Sir George Arthur had taken the oaths as Governor of Bombay.

Cotton.—We are favoured with the following letter from an esteemed correspondent it bears date London, 4th May 1842.

"There has been some increase in the general demand for Cotton during April, stimulated in a great measure by the abundance of money, and which about the middle of the month induced investments to be made in Liverpool, in the lower qualities of American which were selling at 4¼ at 4¾ per lb. Duty paid, the demand has again subsided and the Market has relapsed into its previous state of dulness, there being yet no symptom of amendment in the manufacturing districts to inspire confidence. The very low prices of American kinds in Liverpool have caused Surats to be much depressed in that Port, whilst the London Market has been maintained, with more steadiness, and at Public Sales the 28th Ultimo, out of 7000 Bales offered, full 6000 found buyers with little change in price, for although a lower quotation is established, this arises from the very inferior quality of the Cotton, which is now much mixed with crust and unmerchantable portions, and is altogether extremely defective.

For Madras the demand is only limited, and as the Stock is accumulating, prices can barely be maintained. The following are the present quotations.

Surat.—Very Ordinary and imperfect.... .....2½ at 2¾
Ordinary and middling... .....2¾ 3¼
Middling fair to fair..... .....3¾ at 3¾
Good fair to good..... .....3¾ 4¼
Madras.—Western and Northern midg. to fair....3 at 3¼
Tinnevelly fair to good..... .....3¾ 4¼

The Stock of Cotton in the Ports on the 1st Instant, amounted to 638,000 bales of which 175,000 East India, same time 1841, 513,000.....Do ..... 95,000....Do."

Quetta.—A correspondent at Quetta has favored us with the following intelligence; his letter is dated the 19th May 1842.

"A despatch from Candahar just come in mentions the safety of Crawford and other eight Prisoners in Guznee, Colonel Palmer among them. It also mentions that Colonel Stacey had moved from Candahar with three Regiments and some Artillery to attack Sufter Jung. Letters from Jellalabad mention that Captain Mackenzie was sent by Akhbar Khan into Pollock's Camp to try and make terms. He wanted the Dost to be given back and Pollock to promise not to advance farther. Pollock would not listen to this, but offered two Lacs of Rupees for the Prisoners. I suppose all of them. What the result will be, is not yet known. Akhbar Khan has written to Cabool to say that if he is not immediately supplied with plenty of troops and money, he will take all the Prisoners in his power; drop down the Indus to Peshawer and throw himself on the mercy of the English. Supplies are being taken into Jellalabad in quantities, so if that continues, all fears of Pollock being obliged to retire will be set at rest; and it is to be hoped the war will be brought to a close this year. This may be stale news to you, but at all events I have much pleasure in writing it."

From another correspondent, we have also received the following letter dated 21st May 1842.

"Letters from Candahar of the 14th instant mention that General Nott intended to move in the direction of Ghuznee in about six days, with the 40th Foot, Leslie's Troop of Horse and Blood's half Company of Foot Artillery. Delamain's Squadron of the 3d Cavalry, the 2nd, 16th, 38th, 42nd and 43rd Regiments of Bengal N. I. leaving General England with the 41st Foot, the Light Battalion 25th Bombay N. I. with some of Shah Soojah's corps to take care of Candahar.

Salloo Khan has made terms with us, he is to receive one thousand Rupees a month for himself, and four for his horse, so that the horsemen who did so much execution against us at Hykulzie will again be in our service. The 40th foot are very healthy, only 20 men in Hospital. Salloo Khan has engaged to protect the post between this and Candahar, and if he wishes it, Keela Abdoolla is to be occupied by either a whole, or half Regiment of N. I. Outram was ordered to Quetta by the Governor General in consequence of Hammersly's removal from the Political Department, but he intends waiting at Sukkur until he receives an answer to a letter which he has written to His Lordship on the subject. A detachment of 250 men of the 6th and 20th N. I. and 40 of the Poona horse march from this on the 27th Instant, under the command of Captain Carstairs for Beebee Narree in the Bolan pass, where they are to meet a convoy from Dadur, and return with it to Quetta. On the arrival of this convoy, there will then be upwards of 3000 camels at this place. Mahomed Saduk is still in the Pasheen valley, but his force is much lessened by Salloo Khan's entering our service, and it is supposed his few followers will soon desert him."

Vansittart.—The hull of this illfated vessel was sold yesterday, with all its appurtenances, at public auction, by Messrs. Robert Frith and Company, as it lay near Butcher's Island, for Rupees 14,050.

Agra Bank.—We have received a printed circular, signed R. G. Macgregor, Secretary, requesting us to reprint seven resolutions which will be found below. *As we do not profess to have any particular knowledge on the subject*, we content ourselves with giving publication to the resolutions, leaving them to be their own expositors.

"Resolved.—That the pledge held out by Directors to the Madras and Bombay Services that they would,—"at the fitting time when a permanent increase of business in those quarters should require a corresponding augmentation of Capital, be prepared to recommend to the Proprietary that the same should be raised by subscriptions from among the Services of those Presidencies exclusively, at what might then be considered a fair and equitable premium, but still considerably below what the market value of the Stock should at the time be"—be now fulfilled.

2nd.—That it be recommended, and it is accordingly recommended, to the Proprietary to sanction an increase to the present Capital of the Agra Bank, to the extent of 20 per cent of 5 lacs for subscription by the Services, exclusively, of the sister Presidencies.

3rd.—That, it appearing that the cost price of shares *at Agra* is at the present time more than equivalent to, and has for some time past been nearly 40 per cent premium, one half of that rate or 20 per cent is a fair and equitable premium at which to recommend that the sister Services should be admitted to subscribe to such exclusive increase.

4th.—That the proposed additional capital be raised by the creation of 1,000 new shares, of rupees five hundred each.

5th.—That the said 1,000 shares, numbered from 5,000 to 6,000, having been first duly allotted to proposing subscribers, be paid for at the rate of Rs. 600 per share, at Madras and Bombay, by the 30th June 1842, until which date all sums received on account of such shares, shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

6th.—That, should the subscription at Madras and Bombay not be completely filled up on the date assigned, it be discretional with the Directors to extend the period for six months further, all sums received during which, shall, in a similar manner, bear 6 per cent interest until 31st December 1842, when *corresponding shares will be issued, and the list finally closed.*

7th.—That, *to ensure an effective local Proprietary*, such shares be transferable only to Residents within the other Presidencies."

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, June 6th 1842.

This morning at 11 o'clock, the Honorable Sir Erskine Perry took his seat on the Bench, and disposed of some motions of no peculiar interest. His Lordship expressed his apprehension that there was no probability that the Chief Justice would be enabled, for some days to preside in the Court, in consequence of continued indisposition.

Monday being Insolvent Court day, the learned Judge sat as commissioner, and heard and disposed of several applications for relief under the Insolvent debtor's act.

In the course of the day, His Lordship announced his intention to sit during the term at 11, instead of 10 o'clock in the morning; and to continue so to do, until the Chief Justice's return to the Court, when, he had little doubt, their Lordships would finally adopt 11 o'clock as the hour for future sittings, a measure which he believed would be acceptable to the profession generally.

Tuesday, June 7th.

This morning, His Lordship, after disposing of some motions of no interest except to the parties concerned, commenced hearing Plea side causes, of which there were *Eighteen* set down on the Board. His Lordship disposed of six causes by half past four o'clock, when the Court rose.

Wednesday June 8th.

Thomas Edmond and Company *v.* the Honorable the East India Company.—This important case occupied nearly the whole day and at the conclusion His Lordship deferred giving his verdict until the following morning, at the sitting of the Court.

Thursday, June 9th.

At the sitting of the Court this morning, His Lordship, after fully stating the grounds upon which he decided this case, pronounced a Verdict for the Plaintiffs. *Damages, one Rupee, with costs.*

We hoped to have been enabled to-day, to lay before our readers a report of the above important case—the arrival however of the Overland Mail has rendered it necessary to postpone its publication until Tuesday next.

The Court was occupied to-day in the hearing of small causes.

Friday, June 10th.

To-day His Lordship will take special motions, after which the Plea side cause List will be resumed.

BOMBAY TIMES.

The Ship *Bombay Castle*, arrived on Sunday last, reports having communicated with H. M. S. *Thalia*, *North Star*, and *Serpent*, and Transport *Thomas Coutts* off Anjer on the 29th April, on their way to China, all well.

The Weather.—The N. W. Monsoon may be considered as now fairly set in. We have got over the apprehended 5th of June without the anticipated tempest. The rain has as yet fallen only in showers, and we have had no storm or even gusts of wind, though casual *puffs* have managed occasionally to blow our doors and windows open. We have this season had no thunder or lightning preceding or accompanying the earlier rains—a symptom which may lead us to expect a lull before we have our usual amount of fall. On the 4th, the thermometer was 87,—the sympesometer 29 44 at 4 A. M.

The Wreck of the "Vansittart."—We stated in our last that the *Semiramis* Steamer had been dispatched to watch the burning wreck of this unfortunate vessel, to permit her to burn on so long as her anchors held, but to fire into her and sink her in case she threatened to drift and endanger the shipping. She continued to hold and to burn on with but little apparent change in her appearance, till about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, notwithstanding that some scores of 68lb. shot had been fired at or into her. She still drew 18 feet of water—her original draught having been 24,—and continued to blaze with unabated violence. After much labour her chain cable was at length sawn through, and about 6 o'clock she drifted up with the tide well clear of the anchorage: about 10, the tide turned, and the *Vansittart* moved down again, this time in somewhat more formidable vicinnage to the vessels in the roadstead than was quite agreeable; the Steamer continuing to attend her movements and throw in a shot now and then, but without effect. Having dropped down by daybreak below the middle ground, she once more moved up again; but on this occasion so near to the vessels in the roadstead that the *Edinburgh* slipped her cable and moved out of the way; and several others got ready to follow her example. The wreck however continued to drift up the harbour without mischief, till at high water she grounded hard and fast on Butchers' Island. Property to the value of Rs. 1,500 has been saved out of her, and a good deal more may yet be recovered when the heat and fire shall abate so as to permit her to be approached. We have learnt a number of particulars in reference to the escape of the crew, not known to us on last writing on the subject. Two of the boats were, it appears, swamped at the beginning by the hurry of the man struggling to escape. By this means several lives are supposed to have been lost. The boats of the Ship *Edinburgh* arrived first, and rescued the officers; those of the Light-vessel and the *Cleopatra* steamer, as ormerly mentioned, took off 33 of the sailors; while 8 more who clung to the anchor were with difficulty rescued by the men of the *Dartmouth*. The following note of the Insurances on the *Vansittart*, is taken from the *U. S. Gazette* of yesterday:—

"Vessel insured in China to the amount of 70,000 dollars, equal to.....Rs. 1,51,000
"Freight insured in Bombay for....., 80,000
"Cargo insured in Bombay and England for constituents there..... ....., 6 00,000
Rs. 8,31,000

The persons on board the *Vansittart*, amounting to 180, when she took fire, having lost everything they possessed; and being reduced, in consequence, to the deepest distress, a Committee has been formed to endeavour to raise subscriptions for their relief. The following gentlemen are the members of the Committee:—R. W. Crawford, J. Malcolmson, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, H. Atkinson, Bomanjee Hormusjee, and Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esquires; Mr. Leggett; and Captains Tonks and Burn. The Bank of Bombay will receive contributions towards this object.—June 8.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, May 28.

Our letters from Jellalabad are to the 14th instant, but, as we expected, they contain no news of very particular interest, the retirement of the troops, it will be seen, is not even mentioned, and from all we gather elsewhere, it appears, that the carriage, &c, which was being prepared for the withdrawal, has been countermanded, whether this has been rendered necessary by any mistake on the part of the Simla authorities, or from the recent instructions received by Lord Ellenborough from Home, we do not know; but we are very glad to find that the troops are not to come back in quite so humiliating a manner as we at first expected they would, and we are quite certain, that even a little recklessness will not, under present circumstances, be without a good effect for our future political prospects. There is one circumstance to be dilated upon, in remarking upon the orders which were first given for our retreat, and which does not shew much sympathy or redound much to the honor of our arrangements, there was no provision made for the bringing away of our unfortunate countrymen, whose fate is up to our last advices as much in abeyance as it ever was. We do not observe that our correspondent says a word about the *entire* liberation of Captain Mackenzie, we, however, believe that the Captain has obtained his liberty; another letter dated the 16th, mentions that, nothing whatever has been arranged regarding the prisoners, Ackbar Khan is said to be in Cabul, and some reports give out that he has been made a prisoner, a quarrel arose between him and Mahomed Shah, respecting the appropriation of the liberation money and the terms, and the followers of the latter overpowered those of the former; if this news be true, though we only give it as a rumour, it is supposed that matters as far as the liberation of the prisoners is concerned may soon be settled. It has been hinted that the troops may possibly return to the provinces during the ensuing cold weather. We give the following from our usual correspondent, it will be seen that the order to remove to Char Bag is again countermanded. We are glad to see that a merchant has been able to make his way thro' the pass, and has arrived safely at Jellalabad.

Camp Jellalabad, Friday, 13th May, 1842.

"So little of any thing interesting in the shape of, or that bears the character of news, has taken place in this camp within the last few days, that I despair of satisfying your mind or those of your numerous readers with the gossip afloat. Such, however, as it is, you are welcome to. Since I last address you, Captain Mackenzie paid us another visit, with, no doubt, overtures of proposals from Mahomed Shah Khan and Akhbar Khan; but what is the nature of the *Embassy* or business transacted, is not known, for every thing is wrapped up in mystery, and we are left to conjecture just what we please. A little *hatching* has been set on foot, and one would almost suppose, that invention has been busy at work, for nothing but entertainment of a fabulous and incredible nature has been going the round of Camp for some days past; one day, it is reported, that Mackenzie came with an offer on the part of the two Affghans, to deliver up the prisoners for a trifling sum, if we would leave the country at once. The following day it was currently reported, that eight lakhs, as an indemnity, and two lakhs per annum, together with the placing Akhbar Khan on the throne of Cabul, would satisfy the retainers of our ladies and prisoners, and that nothing less would be accepted. A third and current report was, that Mahomed Shah Khan had made out a statement of account against our Government for the *keep* of the ladies and prisoners, and which being at the rate of 30 rupees per week for a little mutton and atta patties, amounted to a considerable sum, and which General Pollock refused to pay. The next report circulated was, that Akhbar Khan was a prisoner in the hands of some influential Chiefs who were friendly to us. Then came out a report, which most people gave credence to viz. that Akhbar Khan had left Tazeen with a large army, and two of Nicholl's guns, accompanied by Capt. Eldred Pottinger; and again, a later report, that Akhbar Khan was before Cabul and besieging it. Now, with all these reports before you, and not possessing the means of separating the spurious from the genuine, they may prove food for the mind by giving rise to manifold conjectures, until the time you hear from me again, when I may be able to "lighten your darkness," and clear up the hidden mysteries of political incongruity." It is a lamentable fact, and certainly assumes the character of a paradox, that, altho' every generation becomes wiser, and every one's eyes are open, and their understanding clear and bright, we are still kept in utter darkness, and know little or nothing of what is passing around us. To what may this be attributed? is it the want of confidence in action? is it to prevent the truth being brought to light? Can it be for the purpose of creating surmisings, and to work up the mind of man to a high pitch of imagination? Has the old system of the Green Bag School been revived? Does political inconsistency fill the place of profoundity of knowledge? Is mysteriousness accounted the index of a sound mind? I pause for a reply; I am afraid no one will step forward as the champion to point out the blessings emanating, and to be met with from an adherence to pristine absurdities. I am sorry to inform you, that every thing look stable and dull in the camp; no appearance of a move, altho' the Assistant Quarter Master General has been busy for the last day or two in looking out for new ground. Some there are who will have it, that we are to move five miles in advance towards Cabool on Monday next, whilst other say, this intended move has been relinquished. Last night, one of the soldiers of the Queen's 31st Regiment, was barbarously murdered near to his lines, he was awfully maltreated, having been cut almost to pieces; it is thought he was decoyed away by an Affghan in the hope of procuring liquor. The following order has been issued from the Assistant Adjutant General's Office: "A soldier of Her Majesty's 31st Foot, was last night murdered outside the picket, and it seems not improbable the man was persuaded to quit his lines by the promise of drink, or some other inducement. The Major General, commanding, has to request, that prompt measures may be taken to restrain the men from leaving their lines, especially at night, and they are to be distinctly informed of the destructive consequences to themselves which are sure to result whenever they yield to the solicitations of the natives of this country, to accompany them either by day or night any where beyond the precincts of the camp."

14*th May.*—By the bye, there's that old chap disease, of whom I wrote you little while ago, has already turned the tables, and appears half determined to play "Old Harry with us;" and if the Doctors don't bring something forward to counteract his operations, he will be getting up his head so high as to be almost unmanageable. Char Bagh was fixed upon for our camp, and, it was intended that we should move thither (four miles from our present encampment,) on Monday next, but the faculty, I hear, have entered their veto against it, on the ground of its being rendered unsafe or unhealthy, in consequence of irrigation, cultivation, and vegetation. Mahomed Shah Khan objects to our moving to Gundamuck, and asserts his determination to remove the prisoners from their present abodes, if we march in that direction and it will not surprise any one in Camp, if political ascendancy yields to lying perfidy.

An attack has just now been made by some Affghan villagers upon grass cutters from the Camp, and the men of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry are riding through Camp towards the scene of action; no doubt the affray will be all over ere they arrive. It is thought that a detachment will leave this for Peshawur in a day or two, for the purpose of selecting the baggage of our force which is in the fort of Peshawur, and escorting it to our Camp, this marching backwards and forwards during this very hot weather, must be trying to the constitution, and will, probably, in the end, prove both expensive and detrimental to the interests of Government.

Mr. Arratoon, the merchant, has just arrived from Peshawur, with goods, which makes a cheerful feeling come over us, for lots of us are without anything in the shape of the good things of this life. It appears he came through the pass of *Khyber*, free from molestation, but he was accompanied by Sowars and two Companies of Infantry, who were escorting 200 bullocks and tattoos laden with grain, atta, dall, and ghee for our Commissariat godown. The European soldiers are again on full rations, but there is no liquor afloat, it was left at Peshawur."

Delhi.—Sickness among the troops is not decreasing, and the weather continues very unfavorable; the hot winds are very shy and the dust storms of almost daily occurrence.

A reunion on Thursday evening came off with the usual success of these delightful parties; it was very well attended, dancing was kept up with excellent spirit till past three o'clock on Friday morning, and the exertions of the stewards rendered the party altogether a most agreeable one.

Departures.—28*th May*, Captain McNair, 73d N. I., to Meerut, to officiate as Division Staff.

Kurrachee,—13*th May*.—Maj.-General Farquharson, commanding in Lower Scinde, has been suffering from ill-health, and has been recommended to visit Bombay. He leaves in a day or two.

AGRA UKHBAR, May 28.

The inaction of the troops at Jellalabad and the desert nature of the place itself afford little news. The following is all we are supplied with, and it is not of a description to dwell much upon. A more deplorable waste of time and means, there could not be or a greater degree of mismanagement. It equals, if not exceeds anything that we have hitherto seen in this fatal country, and is far from calculated to keep up the expectations which the inaugural declaration of our new Governor General led us to entertain. We hope, however, soon to hear of a change from this dreadful inactivity to that energy and promptitude which the exigency of affairs in this part calls for.

Jellalabad, 12th May 1842.

"We are still at Jullalabad, and I have not heard, nor does any body know when we march forward or whether we do so at all. We are now able to get a sleep in the morning now and then, but this pleasant amusement is considerably interrupted by Piquets and razing mud forts at daylight, we have 4 Companies at the latter employment every second morning. We were at it again this morning. The fort of Jellalabad is not more than a quarter of a mile from the one we were working at and all those nearer the fort have already been levelled.

13*th May*.—I was prevented from sending this letter yesterday by the high wind and dust, you know how difficult it is to keep the dust out a Bungalow in the hot wind. You may conceive what it is in tents. Keeping it out is impossible, every thing is covered with it. I should not mind this once in a way, but we have this abominable wind and dust almost every day. Although the wind is not a regular hot one, still it is very warm. The Thermometer in a Hill Tent is generally 94 deg. at noon and 98 deg. at 3 P.M. but the mornings are cool for a short time. Among other annoyances we have, are fleas in abundance and earthquakes are every day occurrences. I have felt three myself, they, were all slight ones.

Our expences are only beginning, if Government intend keeping (it has to be taken first) Affghanistan, for it appears now that the Camels we have been at such expence in buying—will not live in this country. Some have died already and many others are sick from eating some herb which I understand is poisonous. It was as well that I bought mine at Peshawur, for two days after our arrival here, an order was issued, directing all hired Camels, if not immediately purchased to be given up to the owners—they having only been hired as far as Jellalabad. Those who did not buy, are now trusting to the Commissariat for carriage. The Commissariat have bought all those Camels when passed by Committee, but I believe they are very far from having the necessary quantity of carriage yet, in fact if a Sub is allowed one Camel he may consider himself fortunate.

The following will give you some idea of the scarcity of Tea, Brandy, &c, at an auction *the other day, four* seers of Tea sold at an average of 25 *Rupees per seer*, Brandy will sell for almost anything, a good Hill Tent sells for 300 Rupees, Cheroots at 120 Rupees per 1000. I heard yesterday that some Mess had offered 40 Rupees a seer for Tea. If we were at Cabool we could get capital Tea for 6 Rupees a seer. I hope we shall soon move as every body is tired of this place. A soldier of Her Majesty's 31st Regiment, was killed last night about 60 yards outside the chain of sentries. Some rascally Affgun seeing him unarmed, stole on him, and cut him down before assistance could reach him, the villain effected his escape."

We gladly publish the following at the request of a Correspondent from Jullalabad, who signs himself "Justice," To General Sale the Empire owes a deep debt of gratitude, and it is due to him, that his foresight and gallantry be not misrepresented, as they have been in his defeat of Akbar Khan, which the public were led to believe would have been more complete, had a more decisive and judicious course been pursued, a charge from which, however, our Correspondent most satisfactorily acquits the gallant victor.

Jellalabad, 14th May 1842.

"Do me the favor of inserting in your paper a few remarks on a letter which appeared in the *Delhi Gazette*, April 27th, giving an account of our attack on Akbar's Camp from an "Old Correspondent." General Sale was confined by his wound to the Fort for some time after our arrival at Jellalabad. He therefore was unable to make a personal inspection of the old Forts surrounding it. He had been urged many days previously to make this attack on the Enemy's Camp, but had always objected that their position was so strengthened by Forts that he did not like the risk. The author of the letter (I know him well) was the most anxious urger of the attack and represented this Fort in particular as having a large breach in the curtain, and almost every other officer who was asked his advice, coincided in the same opinion, saying that they had seen it. In the sally from the town this Fort lay in our road and annoyed us very much, Sale ordered the assault relying upon the information given him. After he discovered the mistake we again advanced. A General Officer must in many things of importance trust to the information of those around him and the correspondent was one of those who advised wrongly. The Camp was burnt for many reasons, 1st there was nothing in it worth carrying off, a few old European and Native Tents, Barley and Bhoosa. The greater part of the Barley was saved. The Tents were quite useless or nearly so, 2nd we had no carriage, not one spare Camel, all had been lost in the seige. The last and principal reason was that the Enemy's Force consisting entirely of Cavalry, might have rallied and attacked us at any moment, if the slightest confusion had been seen in our ranks. The Enemy did watch us from a distance for some time, Akbar himself at their head. But Sale kept discipline among us by allowing no plundering, wisely preferring to lose a little rather than risk the whole. The Magazine, the correspondent mentions, was not in the Camp; but in a village at some little distance. It was discovered quite accidentally the next day and almost all the stores brought in safely. I do not like the spirit of the correspondent's letter; it is accurate to a degree in its descriptions, but is imbued throughout with a spirit of blame towards Sale, which does not belong to him. Of the only mistake committed in this most glorious day, the author himself was a principal cause. The poor old General cannot be too highly praised or rewarded for his conduct on this occasion. He must have felt he was placing the knife to the throat of his wife and daughter, whom he had every reason to dread Akbar would murder in revenge."

Oude.—His Majesty since his having ascended the Throne takes a regular airing morning and evening through the city and its vicinity, and I have noticed him several times condescending to take Urzees from any persons presenting the same from the streets. The happy event of His accession has caused universal joy.

Great accounts are being made out against Sherf-oo-Dowla Bahadoor, Moulvie Abraheim Alee Khan, *Putwah* Jung. It is supposed, that he has been making away with more than 25 lacks of Revenue since his appointment as Deputy, and it is the intention of the King to punish him severely, till he acknowledges what he has done with the sums he has embezzled. Reports give out that the greater part of it was given away in bribes to certain people; should such be the

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case, it will also be found out who have been the receivers of the said bribes, however, we hope no interference will be made by the British Representative here, as it will in every sense of the thing be found unjustifiable, and will only occasion fuller expositions for the conduct of Sherf-oo-Dowla, &c., must be fully brought to the notice of the Public.

Another rumour imports that the Deputy has been making out false accounts of the State Revenue for the present year. Rajah Rutten Sing, Moonshee Kurrum Ihmed and Dewan Soondun Lall, are his accomplices. By Sherf-oo-Dowla's statement it would appear that only four lacks will remain due at the commencement of the next year, whereas if the King only sent to Maharaja Balkishon, he would find out to his joy that there will be more than 34 lacks of Revenue due to the State. Sherf-oo-Dawla (unfortunately for himself) has made many enemies during his short career, and now that he has not that power he once had, when his word was law, there will be many people found who will bring the condition of the Empire before the notice of His Majesty.

This morning His Majesty and the Royal Family were entertained at a Breakfast party given by the Resident. After breakfast the Resident and the King had a long confab in a private room whither both had retired. Sherf-oo-Dowla as usual tried to make his way in, but as he was entering, the doors of the room were *bang'd* in his face by Imdad Khan. This is considered a forerunner of Sherf-oo-Dowla's down-fall, which is now daily expected.—*24th May*, 1842.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We gave yesterday an extract from an upcountry letter, to the effect that orders had been sent to General Pollock to withdraw his force to Peshawur. A letter received yesterday, from another station, seems to confirm this intelligence:—

"A report reached this yesterday, from Simla, that an order had been sent to Pollock and Nott, to evacuate Affghanistan—the former to ransom the prisoners at any price, except the release of Dost Mahomed, and the latter to return to the Provinces by the Bolan Pass. You may perhaps have heard all this from other quarters. Many here believe it, but many do *not*. It seems strange that such an order shall be issued, for only 3 or 4 days ago a quantity of rockets were seen on their way to Pollock's force."—*Hurkaru, May* 27.

Letters of the 21st instant mention, that the Governor General's express had reached Allahabad on that morning. The Governor-General is said to be most assiduous in his attention to business—working *hard, all day*, in-doors and out-of-doors. Some inconvenience has arisen from the extent of his office establishment, as it has been found by no means easy to house so many of them. Several of the underlings are compelled, for want of other accommodation, to board, day and night, in their office. A fine portable Columbian Press, with all the necessary paraphernalia, has arrived, and is to accompany his lordship in all his movements. It is the *on dit*, that the Governor-General will start for Cawnpore in October next. The Cavalry escort (part of the 6th) left Allahabad, on the morning of the 21st instant, *to return to Benares. Cards had been issued for a grand entertainment on the Queen's birthday, and preparations were making for a display of fire works; speaking of which, our correspondent adds, that his Lordship had been making great exertions to accelerate the despatch of the rockets, intended for Affghanistan, having himself been to the Post Master on the subject.* They are, by this time, near the frontier. One of our letters adds, "Brigadier England has at last thoroughly beaten his enemy, and forced the pass in gallant style, the Bombay jacks behaving well, notwithstanding the doubts entertained of them."—Ibid.

INTENDED SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA.—We are given to understand that it is in contemplation by several members of different religious persuasions, immediately *to institute a society* for the purpose of checking the intemperance that now so widely prevails among the seamen frequenting this port. The attention of the society, when formed, will also be directed to the system of crimpage, which, in despite of the generally acknowledged merits of the Sailors' Home, still continues in force to an undiminished- nay, augmented degree. It is, however, much to be feared that the utmost exertions of a society formed on the basis of mere public friendly feelings, will not succeed in effecting any thing approximating to a radical cure. The crimping system has held its own ever since Calcutta became a port of importance, and so long as men obtain an easy and comfortable livelihood by it, its abolition cannot with any confidence be anticipated, by private exertions only, however unremitting those exertions might be. Pure philanthropy was undoubtedly the principal inducement that led to the institution of the Sailors' Home, and however well disposed and anxious the public may be with reference to the prosperity of the establishment, the fact cannot be denied, that when circumstances constrain the seaman to take up a temporary sojourn on shore—the man evinces the utmost repugnance to enter into a public institution, being impressed with the idea, that while an inmate there he will be subjected to an unnecessary degree of constraint. It is almost superfluous to remark, that these feelings are fostered by crimps, and, unfortunately, they are too much in unison with the innate sentiments of the seaman to be met with any opposition; whose chief motive in his appreciation of liberty on shore is, the relaxation from all discipline, which is, of necessity, enforced on board-ship. That the intended society will succeed in satisfactorily carrying its laudable projects into effect is susceptible of much doubt, unless, indeed, it secures the co-operation of the legislature, in whose province, efficient power is vested, to enforce the abolition of the crimping system as a matter of police, and that this ought immediately to be carried into effect, cannot admit of the slightest doubt. While we perceive the "mariners of England" tamely led, under the debasing influence of spirituous liquors, from place to place by native crimps—while we know they are continually being plundered of their hard earnings—while we daily read of their being brought up before the police authorities, to answer charges for desertion, assaults, insubordination, and the like, generally originating in drunkenness—and while we are apprized that so many are conveyed to the hospital, there miserably dying from ill treatment, exposure, or hard-drinking, no well-wisher to his deluded countrymen could possibly desire any other, than a local enactment, to suppress promptly and vigorously the pernicious principle of crimpage, when we might expect to see, rather more orderly proceedings than those, which are the prominent features (particularly on Sundays,) of Lal Bazar, and its immediate vicinity, to make no mention of the great loss and inconvenience to which owners and captains of vessels are now subjected, owing to the irregular proceedings of numbers of their respective crews.—*Ibid.*

One of our up-country letters states, that a report is prevalent, in the nor-west provinces, to the effect that Capt. Anderson, and the other officers, who, on the retreat from Cabul, left their men, and sought, with their wives, the protection of Akbar Khan, are to be brought to trial. This seems probable, and no one, we should think, would question the propriety of such a proceeding. With every disposition to make allowances for men placed in such a trying situation, it is impossible, viewing their conduct as it ought to be viewed, simply as a derelection of military duty, to decide otherwise than that it ought to be submitted to the investigation of a military tribunal. This is one of the most painful incidents of the late melancholy tragedy in Affghanistan. No one can possibly attribute the derelection of such a man, as Capt. Anderson, whose courage and prowess were on many occasions signally manifested, to any base personal motives; but still there is the apparent offence, which must be investigated, for the right of an officer to leave his men, under any circumstances, even constructively acknowledged, and the basis of all our military power is at once utterly destroyed.—*Ibid, May* 28.

The annexed, which speaks more clearly and positively on the same subject,—is from another letter

The return of Captain Mackenzie to Jullalabad, we announced in our Thursday's issue—

"Pollock, it apnears, has cetain discretionary powers given him, regarding the time of withdrawal to Peshawur. If a force is sent from Cabul against him, he is to remain to give it battle, and if he has commenced any negociations for the ransom of the prisoners, he is to complete the arrangement. Letters from Jallalabad, mention that Mackenzie had returned to camp, but that nothing had transpired regarding the terms for surrender of the captives, but it was believed that the only difficulty existed in Mahomed Ukbbar's demand for personal immunity—he was willing to bring his prisoners in, if Pollock would guarantee his safety; but it seems the General had no authority to make any such promise."

"Natives are continually flocking into Jullalabad—remnants of the lost army. Many, too, have found their way to Peshawur."—*Ibid*

THE BRIG "BETSEY AND SARAH."—This vessel was yesterday put up for sale by public auction, at the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms, and although the auctioneer exerted his persuasive abilities to the utmost, she was eventually bought in at Company's Rupees 5,800. She is described as having been built in the river Thames, of Bombay teak and British oak, is copper fastened, and of 176 tons old measurement, and 167 tons new measurement.—*Ibid.*

A letter from Patna mentions that a smart shock of an earthquake was felt there at 8 36 A. M. on the 21st instant.—*Englishman, May* 28.

We do not think it necessary to contradict, with all solemn formality, every opinion which a contemporary may *say* we hold, nor do we expect that our non-contradiction will be taken by the public as an assent to the soft impeachment,—for we trust a good deal to our own readers being too well acquainted with our public sentiments and principles to be misled by any erroneous imputations. But we would just ask of the gentle creature in Hare Street, to show any reasonable ground for his 'understanding us to mean, by *retributive* justice, an unsparing slaughter of all the men, women, and children, who may be surprised, during the summer march of the army, in their villages?'—In a country which is the seat of war, and especially of retributive war, such helpless parties as women and children unavoidably suffer, in spite of all that a humane Commander can do for their protection; but it is not upon such persons that the British Government are waging an avenging war in Affghanistan, and if we could but furnish the *Hurkaru* with a competent understanding as well as with sound reasoning, and clear exposition, he would not fall into such exceeding misconceptions.—*Ibid.*

SKATING INFANTRY *v.* COMMON INFANTRY—IN NORWAY, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN MILITARY CHRONICLE.

Sir,—You may recollect that arising out of the Congress held at Vienna, part of *Norway* was transferred to *Sweden*. The above event occasioned hostilities between the two nations. The Norwegians obtained an advantage over the Swedish troops in consequence of the former using Skates—their operations being on *the ice. A gentleman who has seen the Norwegian troops exercise, states, as a positive fact* that they are armed with small rifles with bayonets. They have skates about three feet long turned up at each end. Their evolutions are said not to extend to close order, or to the formation of squares. They can advance in line—in open column, and from it form line by right or left shoulders forward. They can move in echellon, and thus form line. In wheeling to the right or bringing left shoulders forward they strike the hind part of the right skate into the ground, and move the left leg round to the right, and the reverse in wheeling to the left or right shoulders forward. They can ascend slight rises on the ground; and move quickly down the declivities of hills. Though they cannot form squares which is no drawback to them, as cavalry cannot act against them on the *ice*—in a charge.

As the Norwegian Infantry can move at the rate of 10 miles an hour, they could reach in one day 120 miles, and consequently *no Cavalry*, taking a *land* route, could reach the same destination in less than 2 or 3 days. It is obvious that such *skating troops* could take up an advanced position, or turn the flank of their enemy, not using skates,—deliver their fire and escape with much less loss than their enemy—so that a corps of 1,000 would be successfully opposed to 3,000 men without skates!

Though not so stated, it is clear that *light guns* might be drawn by men with perfect ease, and thus the *skaters* might be able to contend against 5 or 6 times their own number! They are taught to use these skates from their infancy. It is obvious, too, that by the use of *sledges*, stores and provisions could be carried on a campaign, when non-skaters can keep themselves *warm* by their exercise, while the non-skaters cannot do so. The above plan is adopted by the Infantry of the most northern regions of Norway, and my informant saw 800 Infantry-skaters exercise at the small town of *Drouffeldt*.

You have, Mr. Editor, no doubt heard of wonderful things being done on the ice—roasting a bullock on the Thames and the like! but the above excels all that we ever heard before. These skaters, also, use their skates upon the snow when hard. They could not stand a heavy charge of Cavalry; but even on the hard snow, Cavalry could not make a rapid charge—so that the Infantry would be able to defend themselves, and Cavalry could not carry with them provisions beyond what their horses would carry. I will endeavour to ascertain the complete system of the *Skating Infantry Exercise*, and publish it some day, among other military evolutions. Some of these men would be useful on an expedition to the *North Pole!*

MILES.

P. S. Nothing but a rail road could assist the non-skaters.

MADRAS.

We regret to announce the death, at Masulipatam, on the morning of the 26th instant, of P. GRANT Esq., Collector and Magistrate of the District. He had only returned on the preceding day from Circuit, and it is supposed that fatigue and the heat of the weather occasioned the fit of apoplexy, under which he suddenly expired. His remains were interred the same evening in the burial ground of the Pettah Chapel.—*Athenæum, May* 31.

CUDDALORE, *May* 26.—Since I wrote there has not been much stirring. The riots at the village at Chilumbrum, have, however, created a little sensation; a great number of the riotous gentry have been safely lodged in goal to take their trial for the alleged transgressing. The number of deaths, occasioned by the outbreak of the castes, I hear, exceeds *seven*. It was very incorrectly asserted, in one of the Madras journals, that military aid from this place had been actually sent to quell the "belligerents." No such thing. Lieut. S. head been warned to be in readiness to march with his Company at an hour's notice, but up to this date they have not gone, nor indeed will they, as I heard a troop of cavalry was more likely to be called for; a measure, which, if resorted to at first, would doubtless have been best. The weather has been somewhat cooler of late and we have had two or three refreshing showers, but still the heat is so great that our church service is badly attended. I think it would be well, (as is usual at this time of the year,) for Mr. Knox to alter the hours from *eleven* o'clock. A. M., to *six* in the morning, and again from *three* in the afternoon to *six* in the evening.—*Ibid.*

70TH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1842.

Nos. 2309 and 4205 Prizes of 5,000 C. Rs. each.
Nos. 618 and 1704 Prizes of 2,000 C. Rs. each.
Nos. 2652 3741 4338 and 4472 Prizes of 1,000 C. Rs. each.
Nos. 608 and 3423 Prizes of 400 C. Rs. each.
Nos. 1452 2111 3998 4024 4123 4809 4879 and 4903 Prizes of 250 C. Rs. each.

CHINA.

CANTON PRESS, APRIL 2.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification dated on the 22d instant the following gentlemen are appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects therein described.

With the sanction of Major Gen. Burrell C. B. } Major Malcolm, Capt. Meick, H. M's. 49th foot. Ensign Sargent R. Woosnam Esq.

With the sanction of Capt. Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B. } Mr. Pascoa, 2d Master of H. M's ship Blenheim.

Capt. Mylius, land officer, will attend the Committee for the purpose of giving effect to its proceedings, by laying down the necessary land-marks, boundaries, roads. &c. &c.

The Committee will report to government any cases in which they are of opinion that the native Chinese should be remunerated for ground which was in their possession previous to the occupation of the Island by Her Majesty's forces, and which may have been appropriated, as well as the amount of remuneration.

The Committee will select the most eligible spots for Public Landing Places; will define the limits of the Cantonments or locations for Officers, near the different barracks; will likewise fix the extent of ground to be reserved for the Naval Depot, and for Dock Yards, including spots for one or more patent, slips which it is understood are likely to be erected by Companies or Individuals.

It being the intention of Government to form a watering place for the shipping hereafter, the Committee will select the most eligible spot with a running stream of good water for that purpose.

Dated at Hongkong Government House this 29th day of March, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

From the Friend of China, 24th March.

The following amended Regulations for the Shipping in the Port of Hongkong, and Tinghai (or Chusan), are promulgated for general information and guidance, under the authority of His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, Her Majesty'r Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of Trade, in China.

By order,
J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1842.

REGULATIONS.

Art. I.—Every master or other person in charge of any merchant vessel, arriving at either of the said Ports, is to take up the berth pointed out by the Harbour Master, and not to remove from it without his permission, under a penalty of $100; which penalty is to be recovered in the manner hereinafter set forth.

Art. II.—Every master or other person in charge of any merchant vessel, lying within either of the said Ports, shall immediately remove such vessel to any new berth pointed out by the Harbour Master, under a fine of $20 for every hour that the vessel shall remain in her old berth, after a written notice to quit, signed by the Harbour Master, shall have been delivered on board of her.

Art. III.—All masters or other persons in charge of vessels are immediately so strike their topgallant yards and masts; and to have jib and spankarbooms rigged close in, when called upon to do so; and are, generally, to follow such directions as the state of the weather, the crowded condition of the Port, or other circumstances, may render necessary or expedient in the judgement of the Harbour Master, with a view to the safety of the whole shipping: and any master, or other persons in charge of vessels disobeying or neglecting this Regulation will subject themselves to a fine not exceeding $ 200, exclusive of payment of all expences that may be incurred by reason of their said vessels breaking adrift and occasioning damage, subsequent to the precautionary orders of the Harbour Master being delivered on board.

Art. IV.—*Transports* entitled to carry Pendants will be always berthed by their own agent; and the Harbour Master will make application to the Senior Naval Officer on the spot, respecting any movement connected with such transport that he may judge necessary for the general safety of the shipping in either of the said Ports.

Art. V—All Seamen permitted to land from Transports or other merchant ship or vessels, on liberty, are to be furnished with Tickets of Leave, from the master or person in charge of the vessel to which such seamen may belong; but this regulation is not to be considered applicable to men who may come on shore, for a short time, on duty or business.

Art. VI.—All Mails; Packets, Letters, &c. to the address of the Post Master, or other Public Functionaries, are to be delivered to the Harbour Master immediately on the arrival of vessels in either of the said Ports.

Art. VII.—All masters or other persons in charge of vessels about to proceed to sea are to give notice thereof to the Harbour Master at least 24 hours before the time of intended departure; and it is hereby notified that no vessel will be allowed to depart, the master or other persons in charge of which shall not have previously paid any fines or expences, awarded or incurred for breaches of these regulations.

Art. VIII.—It being obviously necessary, that all vessels should be furnished with some sort of Port Clearance, or certificate of their being allowed to proceed on their intended voyages from the said Ports of Hongkong and Tinghai (Chusan), to obviate the risk of their being detained at sea, on account of informality, by any of Her Majesty's Ships which they may fall in with, it is further notified, that the Harbour Masters of the said Ports will henceforward furnish to all ships such Port Clearances, or certificates, agreeable to a form to be deposited in their offices, and will likewise attest their manifests *(duplicates whereof are to be left with the said Harbour Masters;)* and every vessel neglecting to obtain these Papers previous to her departure will do so at her own risk of being seized and detained.

Art. IX.—All Passage Boats, Lorchas, or other small vessels, plying between Hongkong and Macao or Canton, are required to make known their intended departure two hours before they start, by hoisting a *Blue Peter*.

Art. X.—Masters or other persons in charge of vessels, Boats, &c., will be expected to conform to all ordinary Port Regulations, in addition to those herein specified: and they are warned particularly not to throw overboard any stone or other ballast.

Art. XI.—All persons are required to take notice, that the authority of the Harbour Masters extends to the preservation of order at the several landing places in the Harbour,—as well as to the regulation, in concert with the Chief Magistrate at Hongkong, and the Military Magistrate at Tinghai, of all native boats that ply for hire; and any complaints against such Boats are to be laid in the first instance before the said Harbour Masters.

All Fines for breaches of these Regulations will be proceeded for before the Chief Magistrate at Hongkong and the Military Magistrate at Tinghai, who are hereby authorized, at the written request and complaint of the Harbour Masters to summon the parties charged, and thereupon to make summary decision; and all Fines that may be recovered will go to the use of Her Majesty the Queen.

By order, J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

CANTON PRESS, APRIL 9.

IMPORTANT FROM NINGPO.

We had last week the pleasure of publishing Sir Henry Pottinger's circular giving an account of the gallant repulse by H. M. forces of a large body of Chinese. By the *Mysore*, transport, since arrived we have had accounts of new deeds of arms, and several of our friends having kindly allowed us the perusal of their letters, we shall now lay before our readers a brief account of the occurrences of the 15th and subsequent days. It appears that after the unsuccessful attack on Ningpo, the Chinese attempted to annoy the British garrison, by obstructing the supply of provisions, and intelligence having at some time been received that a body of 3 or 4000 men were encamped at the town of Tsee-kee, about 11 miles of the westward of Ningpo, Sir Hugh Gough determined to attack them. A force consisting of detachments of the 18th, 26th and 49th Regiments and a naval brigade, in all about 1100 strong was taken on board and in tow of the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon* steamers, on the 15th of March, and on arriving near Tsee-kee the Chinese were seen posted in a tolerably strong position immediately to the west of the town, the walls of which were scaled at once without meeting with any resistance. When however, the British troops went out to attack the encampments, the Chinese fought well, keeping up for some time a fire from ginjalls and matchlocks.

The Marines and sailors were directed to attack them on the hill which formed the right of their position, while the 46th took the centre, and the 18th and 26th the left of their camp. Here it seems the much shorter distance (and no doubt impatience to engage) which the marines and 49th had to traverse, brought on the fight rather prematurely, the getting into action much sooner than the 18th and 26th, who had a long distance to go over steep hills; the 18th were unable to get at the Chinese till they had begun to run, and they then tumbled a few over. According to all accounts the Chinese have shewn more courage on this than any other previous occasion, and their loss as well as numbers are very variously estimated in different letters we have seen; the former at from four to nine hundred killed: the latter at from 14 to 15000 although most of the letters mention the enemy to have been about 6000 strong. On the side of the British the loss of the naval Brigade was 3 killed and 14 wounded, including a marine officer Mr. Hambly: of the 49th there were 6 or 8 wounded, among them Capt. Reynolds slightly, and Lieuts. Montgomerie and Lane severely; the latter was so severely hurt in the arm that it was obliged to be taken off in the field. On that night the British troops slept in the neighbourhood of Tseekee, and on the following morning burnt the camp and several mandarin and government houses on the city and suburbs. Intelligence of another camp existing at about 5 miles distance, the troops were marched there, but found it utterly deserted, On the following morning the troops returned to Ningpo and Chinhae from this successful expedition. It seems that the flying Chinese have been rallied by some mandarins and reinforced by new troops, and that they were again gathering near a large city of the name of Shouhing to the north of Yuyaou, and that Sir Hugh Gough intended to rout them thence within a few days after the date of our intelligence. Rumours were also rife of an intended attack on Ningpo, by a very large force, say 30,000 men, on about the 25th, so that our gallant men will have enough on their hands for some time to come. It was said to be Sir Hugh Gough's intention immediately to move on Hangachow-foo, the capital of the province of Chekeang; to execute which movement the position of Ningpo will no doubt have to be abandoned. The *Sesostris* steamer had been despatched to Amoy to bring up 300 men of the Royal Irish. Most of the letters we have seen agree in representing our loss at Tseekee at 3 killed and 40 wounded, and that of the Chinese uncertain as above stated.

When Lin, now rather more than three years back, retained all foreign residents of Canton prisoners there, when he moreover threatened H. M. Superintendent with the severity of the law (which justly interpreted, means that he threatened his life) and when, to escape out of the hands of a violent man who might possibly put his threats in execution, an enormous value in Opium at the outer anchorages, was delivered over to the Chinese. It was certainly expected that the British Government would resent the indignity with which its representative and merchants had been treated, and provide for the safety of its commercial relations for the future. Accordingly, about fifteen months after the outrage had been committed a splendid armament arrived on the coast of China, but either the contradictory orders of the Cabinet, or the incapacity of the men to whom the expedition was entrusted or probably both together, neutralized the effect a bold line of conduct with such means might have produced, and the Chinese from the wavering diplomacy of the Plenipotentiaries derived courages to oppose the British forces; and, although unable to cope with them whenever brought into contact, their means of men and money as displayed since first the Expedition arrived on the coast, are much greater than any one however well he may have supposed himself to be acquainted with the Chinese Empire, though them possessed of. To these active means they had the address to add a sort of sullen or negative resistance which threatens to be overcome with much more difficulty than the armies or fleets they may bring forward in defence of their country, and which at same time is a proof of the, by foreigners but too much doubted, influence of the Chinese government over its subjects. It is now 8 months since the arrival of another Plenipotentiary to supersede him who until then had mismanaged affairs inpused new hope that something decided would soon be done, and that vigorous measures would soon bring the Chinese to reason. But the season was too far advanced, and the necessary reinforcements, owing no doubt to the misrepresentations of the former Plenipotentiary, did not arrive, and the operations of the war during the remainder of the year were confined to the easy victories of Amoy, Chusan, Chinhae and Ningpo. It was expected that from holding the latter City, some important advantages would be derived, and that the Chinese, in order to rescue it from the hands of the invaders, would be inclined to submit to some considerable sacrifice, it being confidently stated that H. M. officers first made the offer of ransoming the town for a considerable sum of money, This expectation was however baffled the Chinese seemed to consider the occupation of Ningpo as a matter of little moment, and not only were they unwilling to pay any money for its evacuation, but they have until this moment studiously abstained from opening any direct communication with Sir Henry Pottinger, hoping by this delay and apparent indifference to wear out the patience and forces of the British. A similar line of conduct we are well aware succeeded admirably when Capt. Elliot was at the head of the Expedition, and they then had the satisfaction of seeing their policy rewarded by the death or sickness of one half of the land forces sent to China, who were suffered, for the sake of exchanging "Chops," during their 8 months inactivity at Chinhae to fall victims to its unhealthy climate and a badly appointed Commissariat. Now however the better knowledge acquired of the country, and greater care for the health and comfort of the soldier, renders delay, or the want of action no longer so extremely calamitous, and since it is now certain that in order to obtain fair terms of peace from the Chinese, a much larger force than hitherto sent, is altogether indispensable, it is probably as well not to wear out the strength of the troops, or to expose them to casualties, in a petty warfare which could have no influence upon the final result. The late attempt at recovering Ningpo, has added another to the many proofs we have already, of the inability of the Chinese whatever may be their numbers, to cope with the disciplined valour of British troops, and if only a sufficient number is sent out to this country, and arrives early enough in the season to take full advantage of the monsoon, we doubt not that whatever military enterprize may be undertaken, will be fully successful. We are glad to learn that according to all accounts a sufficient force is by this time on its way from England and India, and we confidently hope that this year will have to record some signal successes of the British arms in the north of China.

Whatever may be the demands of the British Government, it is to be hoped they will be firmly insisted on, and that in the event of a treaty guaranties for its fulfilment are to be given, and that its provisions will be enforced. The vacillation hitherto shewn to the Chinese will no doubt make this a matter of difficulty, or as yet, of their several promises and engagements they have found means to break the greater number. At the Peiho in 1840. H. M. Plenipotentiaries were told that if they would only have the goodness to move down again to Canton, officers with full power should be sent down to settle everything amicably. After long delay an Imperial Commissioner did arrive, but when after much evasion and artful procrastination, and not till after some expenditure of powder and shot, the famous Chuenpee treaty, in which British interests had been most shamefully sacrificed, was at last agreed on, it was found that even the most solemn engagements, of Keshen had not the power to bind the government that had commissioned him, if indeed that statesman was himself at any time sincere, which may be doubted, as the promised permission for the trade to be opened, was never given, although one of the provisions of the treaty. Its nonratification was followed by the destruction of the Bogue-forts and the occupation of the river by H. M. forces. But again a convention was entered into, and the town of Canton spared. Every body knows that the interval from that time until the 20th of May was employed by the Chinese, in preparing contrary to stipulations agreed on, for a treacherous attack upon the English, whilst they were professing the most friendly and peaceable intentions. The Chinese made the attack, were foiled, and the City of Canton being threatened by the British troops from the adjacent heights, their treachery, besides the partial destruction of their town, fortifications, vessels of war &c. cost them a ransom of 6,000,000.$ A new treaty was entered on, and it might have been hoped that, the infraction of former ones having cost them so dear, they would strictly fulfil its conditions. How far this has been otherwise the many new fortifications along the riverbanks from Canton to Whampoa, and the repair of the old, will shew. These defensive preparations were some time since considered an infraction of the treaty and Captain Nias moved with a squadron up the river to destroy the works intended to obstruct its course. Since then however our rulers seem to have altered their mind on the subject, and we are told in a Circular issued by Sir Henry Pottinger that the rebuilding of the Bogue-forts, or the repair or building of new fortifications *below* Whampoa, will be followed by a renewal of hostilities in the River and by stoppage of trade. Thus then the infractions of the conditions of the truce entered into by Capt. Elliot on the 27th May, last, is sanctioned by the highest British authority, and the Chinese will no doubt allow this to be a precedent for interpreting future agreements according to their own ideas. It is much to be regretted that fulfilment of conditions, when once imposed, is not vigorously exacted, as such laxity leads naturally from the breach of one obligation to that of another. Thus Capt. Elliot, in the truce above alluded to, threatens the Chinese that a close Blockade of the River is to be laid on if the freedom or trade of Hongkong is in any wise interfered, with. This freedom is interfered with, for no vessels from a Chinese port is allowed to clear out for Hongkong, nor is any cargo exported from Hongkong in native vessels allowed to be cleared at the different Custom-house; restrictions which interfere greatly with the trade of that place. Yet nothing is done to make the Chinese comply with their engagements, nor is the threatened blockade put on.

The uncertainty of purpose evinced by the British authorities since the arrival on these shores of the expedition, of which we have given some instances above, has been, we believe, one of the principa causes of its having failed of success hitherto. Let us hope that with the arrival of the *third* expedition, firmness, and unity of purpose will also reign in the councils of the heads of the forces, and that a wavering, timid, policy will for ever be discarded. We can hope nothing from the affections of the Chinese, but every thing rational may be obtained from their fears.

Sir Henry Pottinger left Macao for Hongkong on the Thursday last in the *Ariadne* Steamer.

From the Friend of China, of 31st March.

TRANSLATION.

The High Imperial Commissioner Yihking, "awe spreading General," and Teisnun and Wan,—his coadjutors, hereby make clear proclamation.

It appears, that amongst the "black barbarians," there are many natives of the land, who having been taken captive by the English Rebels, are by change of dress so altered in appearance, that they cannot be recognized. Being forced by those Rebels to do their menial service, they are grievously oppressed, and have the prospect of being placed, in the day of battle, foremost to stand the whole brunt of the conflict, or on the other hand the fear that, if they retreat, they will meet death at the hands of their oppressor. Unable to speak out, and without opportunity either of advancement, or retirement from among them, these are indeed to be commiserated.

Among the "red barbarians," too, there are some, who have been brought by those rebels from other lands, with no will to follow them and with no share in their plunder. Why should these continue in their employ?

Therefore is this clear Proclamation issued. If, in the day of battle, either "red" or "black" barbarians will—should they be on shore, cast away their arms, and kneeling, offer submission,—or, should they be afloat, refuse to fire,—they shall in all cases be spared alive. Any who shall seize and deliver up a great "barbarian's Eye" (or Chief) shall be rewarded with a high dignity. Any who shall make prisoners of the common "demons" (privates or sailors) shall be richly rewarded with money and if any shall deliver up a foreign vessel, they shall receive for their reward whatever goods the vessel shall contain. A special Edict.

21st, year of Taoukwang, 12th moon, 19th day.
(30th January, 1842.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

March,

ARRIVED.

26, (B) Cecilia, Campbell, Bat.
27, .. Prima Donna, Gell. Liverpool.
30, (A.) Robert Fulton, McMichael, South America.
30, .. Panam. —, New York.
31, (B.) Royal Exchange, Rees, Chusan.
31, .. Ceylon, ——, Bombay.
31, .. Lady Leith, Lewis, London.

April.

2, (Sp.) Ramancita. Gonssalves, Manila.
2, (B.) John Hy. Yates. Moullins, Singapore.
4, .. Good Success, Eames, Bombay.
5, .. Wanderer, Smith, Calcutta and Singapoor.
5, .. Champion. (Trpt) Budd, Ceylon.
6, .. Mysore, ——, Chusan.

PASSENGER PER

Cecilia, Captain John Burd.
Champion, Mrs. Wigston, Mrs. Grattan and child.

SAILED.

March.

29, (B.) Princess Charlotte, Nash, Singapore.
30, .. Hero, Fowler. Singapore and Calcutta.
30, .. Autumnus, White, Cork.
30, (A.) Luconia, Barlow, New York.
30, U.S.S. Boston, Comdr. Long, Manila.
30, (B.) Kestrel, Beanvais, Chusan.
31, .. Sappho, Dunlop, London.
30, (B.) Sovereign, Chard. Hobart Town.
30, .. Terror, Megget, Sydney.
31. (P.) Genoveva, ——, Timor and Java.
31, .. Luz, ——, Java.

April.

1, (B.) Anonyma Vaux. Singapore.
2, .. Cowasjee Family, Durham, Singapore and Calcutta.

April.

9, (B) John Maclellan, Mcdonald, Bombay.
9, .. Alzerine, Buckton, Sing. and Calcutta.
9, (A.) Olof Wyk, Meucom, New York.

PASSENGERS PER

Cowasjee Family, omitted last week, Messrs T. A. Gibb and Wm. Varuham.

The Ariel, for Singapore, Madras and Calcutta, to sail tomorrow the 10th inst.

UNDER DESPATCH

For England,—Nimrod.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—Ann Bird-on, Robert Whiteway, Anna Eliza, Dovecot. Borrussa, Abbot's Reading, John Christian, Guinare.
From Bombay,—Castle Huntly, Wild Irish Girl, Corsair, Caledonia, Dragan, Bombay.
From Calcutta,—S. R. Crawford Lawrence, Sea Queen, for. tescue.
From Singapore—John Cree.
From Java,—Orion.

Archive of the Government of India
on 08 April, 2017

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.
At Chusan, Chinhae and Ningpo.

Cornwallis	72—	Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; Capt. Richards.	
Blonde	42—	Captain T. Bourchier, C. B.	
Pelican	18—	Comdr. Napier.	
Hyacinth	8—	..	G. Goldsmith.
Modeste	18—	..	Watson.
Columbine	18—	..	Morehead.
Clio	16—	..	E. Troubridge.
Algerine	10—	..	Lieut. Maitland.
Lady Bentinck surveying vessel comdr. R. Collinson.			
Troopship Jupiter mr. comg. R. Fulton.			
H. C. S. Nemesis Lieut. W. H. Hall.			
..	Queen mr. comg. W. Warden.		
..	Phlegethon Lieut. McCleverty.		
..	Sesostris comdr. Ormsby, I. N.		

AT AMOY.

Druid	44—	captain H. Smith, C. B.	
Pylades	18—	comdr. Tindal (absent)	
Chameleon	10—	Lieut. Hunter.	
Starling	6—	comdr. H. Kellett.	

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER.

Blenheim	72—	captain	Sir Thomas Herbert K. C. B. Senior Commanding Officer.
Herald	26—	..	J. Nias, C. B.
Nimrod	18—	comdr. Glasse.	
Cruizer	18—	comdr. J. Pearse.	
Royalist	10—	Lieut. Chetwood.	
Young Hebe	4—	Wood.	
H. C. S. Hoogly mr. comg. Ross.			
..	Ariadne	Roberts I. N.	

BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE CHINESE WATERS.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and co.
Austra. Packet	205	Hill,	..
Ariel,	380	Burt,	..
Arrow,	..	Geare,	Jardine M. & co.
Ardaseer,	..	Macintyre	Macvicar & co.
*Ann,	271	Macalpine,	Gribble Hughes & co.
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & co.
Ceylon,	..	——	..
Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner & co.
Cacique,	171	Jones,	C. Fearon.
Cecilia,	301	Campbell,	W. Scott.
Chusan,	..	Laird,	Dent & co.
Eleanor,	511	Holderness,	..
*Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & co
*Forth,	394	Baxter,	R. Webster.
Good Success,	..	Fames,	Jardine Matheson & co.
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	C. Fearon.
Hero,	410	Farmer,	Jardine Matheson & co.
Mahamoodie,	..	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. & co.
Maulmein,	..	Pratt,	H. Rustomjee.
John Horton,	..	Cunniham	Holliday Wise & co.
John H. Yates,	..	Moullins,	..
*John Renwick	403	Morgan,	Dent & co.
James Boorman	..	Rimmer,	Russell & co.
Lady Hayes,	..	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & co.
Lady Leith,	..	Lewis,	..
Manly,	..	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	..	Carr,	Jardine Matheson & co.
* Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & co.
Prima Donna,	..	Kell,	Holliday Wise & co.
Palatine,	507	Gardner,	Fox Rawson & co.
* Regular,	389	Budd,	Turner & co.
Rob Roy,	..	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Royal Exchange,	155	Rees,	Jardine Matheson & co.
*Reliance,	1243	Green,	..
Snipe,	..	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Sir Robt. Peel,	..	Craig,	Fox Rawson & co.
Wanderer,	..	Smith,	..

LATEST DATES.

England,	*4th Dec.*	Singapore,	*17th Feb.*
United States,	*Nov.* 22,	Manila.	
Calcutta,	*4th Feb.*	Amoy,	*10th March.*
Bombay,	*22d Jan.*	Chusan,	*28th March.*
Java,	*15th Jan.*		

Spirit of the Indian Press.

Certainly our Phil-Affghan contemporary has the oddest set of up-country correspondents that ever were! They cram him with the idlest reports about Affghanistan, and he seems to have no power whatever, in himself, to discriminate on such occasions, but just swallows all they put into his mouth as if it were the purest and wholesomest of newspaper pabulum! The day before yesterday he gave one of their bits, to the effect that General Pollock was to retire to Peshawur, and yesterday he gives another extract, 'from another station;' repeating the same silly tale, and this, he says, 'seems to confirm the intelligence.' Truly he has as many Hadjees as the sailor has mistresses,—one in every port, or at every station! The following bit, however, while he gives from Mussoorie is probably true enough, and should prove a crumb of great comfort to him, as it really shows that his friend, the Dost, is treated with a good deal of humanity—*considering* that he is in British custody—and that he is neither starved, nor put to bed at the point of the bayonet, nor has his food stirred up with a long pole, nor is put to the torture once a week, nor has his precious eyes put out, nor is kept in irons;—in fact, as we have said, *considering*, he is treated tolerably well:—

'The following extract from a private communication, just received by a gentleman here, from Mussoorie, may not prove uninteresting to our readers.

'Enough however of Mackinnon's establishment, which must give precedence to the Lion of the day, with us. Of course I allude to Dost Mahommed, who, I really think, has been visited by every man, woman and child—European, Eurasian and native—in the station. I am given to understand that he is not so lively in his deportment as he formerly was, but unless one was told so, the circumstance would be by no means apparent, as he seemed to me, to be in excellent spirits, more particularly when his peculiar situation is duly considered. He appears to take great interests in the affairs of Affghanistan, invariably making diligent enquiries of those whom he suspects to be capable of satisfying him—and the information contained in the papers is daily explained to him. He not unfrequently expresses great concern for the prisoners in Cabool—and with apparent sincerity wishes, they may be speedily delivered up, adding that it is useless for the chieftains to endeavour to cope with the power of the British. I was particular in wishing to discover whether he entertained any idea of his procuring his own liberation, through an exchange of prisoners, but so far as I could learn by repeated attempts, nothing could be more foreign to his expectations. He still, however, appears to be impressed with the idea, that the Company will ultimately be the losers in a pecuniary point of view, if they persist in placing a sovereign on the throne, not of the people's adoption. You well know that this exactly tallies with my own ideas on the subject. He is in excellent health—and affairs seem to be so nicely arranged, that were a person not aware of his being strictly guarded, he certainly could not discover any exterior symbols to apprise him that he was conversing with a captive.'—Englishman, May 28.

We always felt, and said from the first, that the ordinary, and we may say, in a political sense, innate power of the Government of India was abundantly sufficient to retrieve our temporarily lost position in Affghanistan, and, therefore, we never should with reference to that part of the question, have concurred with any nervous alarmist who, in the first terror of such people, might have cried out 'for more troops from England.' It will be all over with us if ever the time arrives when we shall have to wait passive, or at most defensive, on the occurrence of a reverse, until reinforcements can actually arrive from home; and the ease with which we have resumed our Affghanistan supremacy on this occasion, without any such assistance, will do more than even our Laswarries and Assayes to impress both Asia and Europe with a conviction that our power in India, is not a superficial or a merely swollen power, but a rooted and consolidated influence and strength, which it is humanly impossible for any external enemy to overcome or weaken. Yet though reinforcements were not needed for the work immediately to be done, we are glad that the home authorities came immediately to the determination of sending them out, for such a sign of vigorous resolve (the promise at once followed by the performance) will show the world both that England will maintain her Indian empire by the utmost exertion of her power which any particular exigency may demand, and that she can pour in her troops with an ease and despatch which must leave far behind the attempts at invasion of any European state, or of even a combination of two or more of them—if such an event be on the political chances for that especial purpose. The accession of force now coming out—a splendid and efficient division—will not be the means of adding a permanent augmentation to the purely British army serving in India; as other regiments, which at any rate would have been soon relieved, will be sent home as soon as they can be 'called in,' or otherwise rendered available for the purpose; but we should not be surprised if, when all settles down again, there will be a regular increase of two or three regiments on the Indian establishment,—a result we cannot desire, when brought about in that way, as we consider it would be better if European regiments were raised for the Company, to form a portion of their own regular army. We need not at present, however, discuss this part of the subject, which has already, at fitting times and seasons, been mooted in our pages; nor would anything be gained by re-raising just now the question of a native regiment augmentation, that being a consummation of which we do not entertain the slightest hope, however greatly we should rejoice in being able to announce, or even to give our military friends reasonable grounds to expect it, until the onward moving course of events shall compel us to enlarge our territory—as, for instance, by taking sovereign possession of the Punjab, or Nepaul, and other places, which surely will be absorbed at last in the Indian empire, to the great advancement in promotion of the grandsons—may be the sons—of the present junior Ensigns.—Ibid.

Extracts from New Works.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XVII.

AN EVENING IN TOWN.

We dined at the club-house, and sat chatting over our wine till near ten o'clock: the events of the morning were our principal topics; for although I longed myself to turn the conversation to the Rooneys, I was deterred from doing so by the fear of another outbreak of O'Grady's mirth. Meanwhile, the time rolled on, and rapidly too, for my companion with an earnestness of manner, and a force of expression I little knew he possessed, detailed to me many anecdotes of his own early career; from these I could glean, that while O'Grady suffered himself to be borne along the current of dissipation and excess, yet, in his heart he repudiated the life he led, and, when a moment of reflection came, felt sorrow for the past, and but little hope for the future.

"Yes, Jack," said he, on concluding a narrative of continual family misfortune, "there would seem a destiny in these things; and if we look about us in the world, we cannot fail to see, that families, like individuals, have their budding spring of youth and hope, their manhood of pride and power, and their old age of feebleness and decay. As for myself, I am about the last branch of an old tree, and all my endeavour has been, to seem green and cheerful to the last.

"My debts have hung about my neck all through life; the extravagancies of my early years have sat like a mill-stone upon me, and I who began the world with a heart brimful of hope, and a soul bounding with ambition, have lingered on my path like a truant school-boy, and here I am, at the age of three-and thirty, without having realized a single promise of my boyhood, the poorest of all imaginable things—a gentleman, without fortune—a soldier, without service—a man of energy, without hope."

"But why, Phil," said I, "how comes it that you never went out to the Peninsula?"

"Alas, my boy! from year to year I have gone on expecting my gazette to a regiment on service—too poor to purchase, too proud to solicit, I have waited in anxious expectancy, from some of those, with whom high as was their station, I've lived on terms of intimacy and friendship—that notice they extended to others less known than I was; but somehow the temperament, that would seem to constitute my happiness, has proved my bane, and those qualities, which have made me a boon companion, have left me a beggar. Handed over from one viceroy to another, like a state trumpeter or a butt of sherry, I have been left to linger out my best years a kind of court jester; my only reward being, the hour of merriment over that they who laughed with, should laugh at me."

There was a tone of almost ferocity in the way he spoke these words; while the trembling lip, the flashing eye, and the swollen veins of his temple, betrayed that the very bitterest of all human emotions—self scorn—was racking his heart within him.

For some time we were both silent; had I even known what to say at such a moment, there was that comfortless expression about his face, that look of rivetted despair, which would have rendered any effort, on my part, to console him, a vain and presumptuous folly.

"But come, Jack," said he, filling his glass and pushing over the decanter to me, "I have learned to put little faith in patrons; and although the information has been long in acquiring, still it has come at last, and I am determined to profit by it. I am now endeavouring to raise a little money to pay off the most pressing of my creditors, and have made an application to the Horse-Guards to be appointed to any regiment on service, wherever it may be. If both these succeed, and it is necessary both should, then, Jack, I'll try a new path, and even though it lead to nothing, yet, at least, it will be a more manly one to follow; and if I am to linger on to that period of life, when to look back is nearly all that's left us—why then, the retrospect will be less dashed with shame, than with such a career as this is. Meanwhile, my boy, the decanter is with you, so fill your glass, I'll join you presently."

As he spoke he sprang up and walked to the other end of the room, where a party of some half-dozen persons were engaged in putting on great coats and buttoning up previous to departure. In an instant I could hear his voice high above the rest, that cheerful ringing tone that seemed the very toesin of a happy heart, while at some observation he made, the whole party around him, were convulsed with laughter. In the midst of all this, he drew one of them aside, and conversing eagerly with him for a few seconds, pointed to me as he spoke.

"Thank you, my lord, thank you," said he, as he turned away. "I'll be answerable for my friend. Now, Hinton," whispered he, as he leaned his hand upon my shoulder and leant over me, "we're in luck to-night, at all events, for I have just got permission to bring you with me where I am to spend the evening—it's no small favour if you knew but all; so finish your wine, for my friends there, are moving already."

All my endeavours to ascertain where we were going, or to whose house, were in vain; the only thing I could learn was, that my admission was a prodigious favour—while to satisfy my scruples about dress he informed me, that no change of costume was necessary.

"I perceive," said O'Grady, as he drew the curtain and looked out into the street, "the night is fine and star light; so what say you if we walk? I must tell you, however, our place of rendezvous is somewhat distant."

Agreeing to the proposition with pleasure, I took his arm, and we sallied forth together. Our way led at first through a most crowded and frequented part of the capital. We traversed Dame-street, passed by the Castle, and ascended a steep street beyond it; after this we took a turning to the left, and entered a part of the city, to me at least, utterly unknown; for about half-an-hour we continued to wander on, now to the right, now to the left; the streets becoming gradually narrower, less frequented, and less lighted; the shops were all closed, and few persons stirred in the remote thoroughfares.

"I fear I must have made a mistake," said O'Grady, "endeavouring to take a short cut; but here comes a watchman. I say, is this Kevinstreet?"

"No, sir; the second turning to your right bring you into it."

"Kevin-street!" said I, repeating the name half aloud to myself.

"Yes, Jack, so it is called; but all your ingenuity will prove too little, in discovering whither you are going; so come along—leave time to tell you, what guessing never will."

By this time we arrived at the street in question, when very soon after O'Grady called out—

"All right—here we are!"

With these words, he knocked three times in a peculiar manner at the door of a large and gloomy-looking house. An ill-trimmed lamp threw a faint and flickering light upon the old and ruined building, and I could trace here and there, through all the wreck of time, some remnants of a better day. The windows now, however, were broken in several places, those on the lower story being defended on the outside by a strong iron railing: not a gleam of light shone through any one of them; but a darkness unrelieved, save by the yellow gleam of the street lamp, enveloped the entire building. O'Grady's summons was twice repeated ere there seemed any chance of its being replied to, when, at last, the step of a heavy foot descending the stairs, announced the approach of some one. While I continued my survey of the house O'Grady never spoke, and, perceiving that he made a mystery of our visit, I resolved to ask no further questions, but patiently await the result; my impression, however, was, that the place was the resort either of thieves or of some illegal association, of which more than one, at that time, were known to have their meetings in the capital. While I was thus occupied in my conjectures, and wondering within myself how O'Grady had become acquainted with his friends, the door opened, and a diminutive, mean-looking old man, shading the candle with his hand, stood at the entrance.

"Good evening, Mickey," cried O'Grady, as he brushed by him into the hall. "Are they come?"

"Yes, captain," said the little man, as snuffing the long wick with his fingers, he held the light up to O'Grady's face. "Yes, captain, about fifteen."

"This gentleman's with me—come along, Jack—he is my friend, Mickey."

"Oh, I can't do it by no means, Mister Phil," said the dwarf, opposing himself as a barrier to my entrance—"you know what they said the last night;" here he strained himself on his toes, and, as O'Grady stooped down, whispered some words I couldn't catch, while he continued aloud, "and you know after that captain, I daren't do it."

"I tell you, you old fool, I've arranged it all; so get along there, and show us the light up these confounded stairs. I suppose they never mended the hole on the lobby?"

"Troth they didn't," growled the dwarf; sand, it would be chaper for them nor breaking their shin, every night."

I followed O'Grady up the stairs, which creaked and bent beneath us at every step; the hand-rail, broken in many places, swung to and fro with every motion of the stair, and the walls, covered with green and damp mould, looked the very picture of misery and decay. Still grumbling at the breach of order incurred by my admission, the old man shuffled along wheezing, coughing, and cursing between times, till at length we reached the landing-place, where the hole of which I heard them speak, permitted a view of the hall beneath; stepping across this, we entered a large room lighted by a lamp upon the chimney-piece, around the walls were hung a variety of what appeared to be cloaks of a lightish drab colour, while over each hung a small skull-cap of yellow leather.

"Don't you hear the knocking below, Mickey? there's some one at the door," said O'Grady.

The little man left the room, and as we were now alone, I expected some explanation from my friend as to the place we were in, and the people who frequented it. Not so, however: Phil merely detached one of the cloaks from its peg, and proceeded to invest himself in its folds; he placed the skull-cap on his head, after which, covering the whole with a hood, he fastened the garment around his waist with a girdle of rope, and stood before me the perfect picture of a monk of St. Benedict, as we see them represented in old pictures; the only irregularity of costume being, that instead of a rosary, the string from his girdle supported a cork-screw and a horn spoon of most portentous proportions.

"Come, my son," said he reverently, "indue thy garment;" so saying, he proceeded to clothe me in a similar manner, after which he took a patient survey of me for a few seconds. "You'll do very well: wear the hood well forward; and mark me, Jack, I've but one direction to give you—never speak a word, not a syllable, so long as you remain in the house; if spoken to, cross your arms thus upon your breast, and bow your head in this manner. Try that—perfectly—you have your lesson; now don't forget it."

O'Grady now, with his arms crossed upon his bosom, and his head bent slightly forward, walked slowly forth, with a solemn gravity, well befitting his costume. Imitating him as well as I was able, I followed him up the stairs. On reaching the second landing, he tapped twice with his knuckles at a low door, whose pointed arch, and iron grating, were made to represent the postern of a convent.

"*Benedicite*," said Phil, in a low tone.

"*Et tu quoque frâter*," responded some one from within, and the door was opened. Saluting a venerable-looking figure, who, with a long grey beard, bowed devoutly as we passed, we entered an apartment, where, so sudden was the change from what I had hitherto seen, I could scarcely trust my eyes. A comfortable, well-carpetted room, with curtained windows, cushioned chairs, and, not least inviting of all, a blazing fire of wood upon the hearth, were objects I was little prepared for; but I had little time to note them, my attention being directed with more curiosity to the living occupants of this strange dwelling. Some fifteen or sixteen persons, costumed like ourselves, either walked up and down engaged in conversation, or sat in little groups around the fire. Card tables there were in different parts of the room, but one only was occupied. At this a party of reverend fathers were busily occupied at whist.

In the corner next the fire, seated in a large chair of carved oak, was a figure, whose air and bearing bespoke authority; the only difference in his costume from the others being a large embroidered cork screw, which he wore on his left shoulder.

"Holy prior, your blessing," said Phil, bowing obsequiously before him.

"You have it, my son: much good may it do you," responded the superior, in a voice which, somehow or other, seemed not perfectly new to me. While O'Grady engaged in a whispered conversation with the prior, I turned my eyes towards a large-framed paper which hung above the chimney. It ran thus:—"Rules and regulations to be observed in the monastery of the venerable and pious brothers, the Monks of the Screw." Conceiving it scarcely delicate in a stranger to read over the regulations of a society of which he was not a member, I was turning away, when O'Grady, seizing me by the arm, whispered, "Remember your lesson;" then added aloud, "holy father, this is the lay brother of whom I spoke." The prior bowed formally, and extended his hands towards me with a gesture of benediction.

"*Accipe benedicionem*—"

"Supper, by the Lord Harry!" cried a jolly voice behind me, and at the same moment a general movement was made by the whole party.

The prior now didn't wait to conclude his oration, but tucking up his garments, put himself at the head of the procession which had formed, two and two, in order of march. At the same moment, two fiddles from the supper-room, after a slight prelude, struck up the anthem of the order, which was the popular melody of, "The night before Larry was stretched!"

Marching in measured tread, we entered the supper-room, when, once having made the circuit of the table, at a flourish of the fiddles we assumed our places, the superior seating himself at the head in a chair of state, slightly elevated above the rest. A short Latin grace, which I was unfortunate enough not to catch, being said, the work of eating began; and, certainly, whatever might have been the feats of the friars of old, when the bell summoned them to the refectory, their humble followers, the Monks of the Screw, did them no discredit. A profusion of dishes covered the table; and although the entire service was of wood, and the whole "equipage" of the most plain and simple description, yet the cookery was admirable, and the wines perfection itself. While the supper proceeded, scarcely a word was spoken. By the skilful exercise of signs, with which they all seemed familiar, roast ducks, lobsters, veal-pies, and jellies flew from hand to hand: the decanters also paraded up and down the table with an alacrity and despatch I had seldom seen equalled. Still, the pious brethren maintained a taciturn demeanour that would have done credit to La Trappes itself. As for me, my astonishment, and curiosity, increased every moment. What could they be? What could they mean? There was something too farcical about it all to suppose that any political society, or any dangerous association, could be concealed under such a garb; and if mere conviviality and good fellowship were meant, their unbroken silence and grave demeanour struck me as a most singular mode of promoting either.

Supper at length concluded, the dishes were removed by two humble brethren of the order, dressed in a species of gray serge; after which, marching to a solemn tune, another monk appeared, bearing a huge earthenware bowl, brimful of steaming punch—at least, so the odour and the floating lemons bespoke it. Each brother was now provided with a small quaint-looking pipkin, after which the domestics withdrew, leaving us in silence as before. For about a second or two this continued, when suddenly the fiddles gave a loud twang, and each monk, springing to his legs, threw back his cowl, and bowing to the superior, reseated himself. So sudden was the action, so unexpected the effect, for a moment or two I believed it a dream. What was my surprise, what my amazement, that this den of thieves, this hoard of burglars, this secret council of rebels, was nothing more nor less than an assemblage of nearly all the first men of the day in Ireland! and as my eye ran rapidly over the party, here I could see the Chief Baron, with a venerable dignitary of St. Patrick's on his right; there was the Attorney-General; there the Provost of Trinity College: lower down, with his skull-cap set jauntily on one side, was Wellesley Pole, the secretary of state; Yelverton, Day, Plunket, Parsons, Toler; in a word, all those whose names were a guarantee for every thing that was brilliant, witty, and amusing, were there; while, conspicuous among the rest, the prior himself was no other than John Philpot Curran! Scarcely was my rapid survey of the party completed, when the superior, filling his pipkin from the ample bowl before him, rose to give the health of the order. Alas me! that time should have so sapped my memory: I can but give my impression of what I heard.

The speech, which lasted about ten minutes, was a kind of burlesque on speeches from the throne, describing in formal phrase the prosperous state of their institution, its amicable foreign relations, the flourishing condition of its finances—brother Yelverton having paid in the two-and-sixpence he owed for above two years—concluding all with the hope that by a rigid economy, part of which consisted in limiting John Toler to ten pipkins, they would soon be enabled to carry into effect the proposed works on the frontier, and expended the sum of four shillings and ninepence in the repair of the lobby: winding up all with a glowing eulogium on monastic institutions in general, he concluded with recommending to their special devotion and unanimous cheers, "the Monks of the Screw." Never, certainly, did men compensate for their previous silence, better than the worthy brethren in question. Cheering with an energy I never heard the like of, each man finished his pipkin with just voice enough left to call for the song of the order!

Motioning with his hand to the fiddlers to begin, the prior cleared his throat, and, to the same simple but touching melody they had marched in to supper, sung the following chaunt.

"GOOD LUCK TO THE FRIARS OF OLD.

"Of all trades that flourished of old,
Before men knew reading and writing,
The friars' was best I am told,
If one wasn't much given to fighting;
For, rent free, you lived at your ease—
You had neither to work nor to labour—
You might eat of whatever you please
For the prog was supplied by your neighbour.
Oh, good luck to the friars of old!

"Your dress was convenient and cheap—
A loose robe like this I am wearing;
It was pleasant to eat in or sleep
And never much given to tearing.
Not tightened nor squeezed in the least—
How of modern days you might shame us!
With a small bit of cord round your waist—
With what vigour you'd chaunt the oremus!
Oh, good luck to the friars of old!

"What miracles then, too, you made
The fame to this hour is lasting,
But the strangest of all, it is said,
You grew mighty fat upon fasting!
And though strictly forbid to touch wine,
How the fact all your glory enhances!
You well knew the taste of the vine—
Some miraculous gift of Saint Francis!
Oh, good luck to the friars of old!

"To trace an example so meek,
And repress all our carnal desires,
We mount two pair stairs every week,
And put on the garment of friars;
And our order itself it is old—
The oldest between me and you, sir;
For King David, they say, was enrolled,
And a capitol Monk of the Screw, sir.
So, good luck to the friars of old!"

The song over, and another cheer given to the brethren of the Screw, the pipkins were replenished, and the conversation, so long pent up, burst forth in all its plenitude. Nothing but fun, nothing but wit, nothing but merriment, was heard on either side. Here were not only all the bright spirits of the day, but they were met by appointment; they came prepared for the combat, armed for the fight; and, certainly, never was such a joust of wit and brilliancy. Good stories rained around; jests, repartees, and epigrams flew like lightning; and one had but time to catch some sparkling gem as it glittered, ere another and another succeeded.

But even already I grow impatient with my self while I speak of these things. How poor, how afid, and how meagre, is the effort to recall the what set the table in a roar! Not only is mewit p wanting, but how can one convey the incesmory ll of fun, the hailstorm of pleasantry, that rattled santr our ears; each good thing that was uttered about suggesting something still better; the brightest fancy and the most glowing imagination stimulated to their utmost exercise; while powers of voice, of look, and of mimicry unequalled, lent all their aid to the scene.

While I sat entranced and delighted with all I saw and all I heard, I had not remarked that O'Grady had been addressing the chair for some time previous.

"Reverend brother," replied the prior, "the prayer of thy petition is inadmissible. The fourth rule of our faith says, *de confessione*. No subject, mirthful, witty, or jocose, known to, or by, any member of the order, shall be withheld from the brotherhood, under a penalty of the heaviest kind. And it goes on to say, that whether the jest involve your father or your mother, your wife, your sister, or the aunt from whom you expect a legacy, no exception can be made. What you then look for is clearly impossible; make a clean breast of it, and begin."

This being a question of order, a silence was soon established, when, what was my horror to find that Phil O'Grady began the whole narrative of my mother's letter on the subject of the Rooneys: not limiting himself, however, to the meagre document in question, but colouring the story with all the force of his imagination, he displayed to the brethren the ludicrous extremes of character personated by the London fine lady, and the Dublin attorney's wife! Shocked as I was at first, he had not proceeded far, when I was forced to join the laughter: the whole table pounced upon the story; the Rooneys were well known to them all; and the idea of poor Paul, who dispensed his hospitalities with a princely hand, having his mansion degraded to the character of a chop-house, almost convulsed them with laughter.

"I am going over to London next week," said Parsons, "with old Lambert; and if I thought I should meet this Lady Charlotte Hinton, I'd certainly contrive to have him presented to her, as Mr. Paul Rooney."

This observation created a diversion in favour of my lady mother, to which I had the satisfaction of listening, without the power to check.

"She has," said Dawson, "most admirable and original views about Ireland; and were it only for the fact of calling on the Rooneys for their bill, deserves our gratitude. I humbly move, therefore, that we drink to the health of our worthy sister, Lady Charlotte Hinton."

The next moment found me hip, hipping, in derision, to my mother's health, the only consolation being, that I was escaping unnoticed and unknown.

"Well, Barrington, the duke was delighted with the corps; nothing could be more soldier-like than their appearence, as they marched past."

"Ah, the attorneys', isn't it? the Devil's Own, as Curran calls them."

"Yes, and remarkably well they looked. I say, Parsons, you heard what poor Rooney said, when Sir Charles Asgill read aloud the general order, complimenting them—'May I beg, Sir Charles,' said he, "to ask, if the document in your hand be an attested copy?"

"Capital, faith! By-the-by, what's the reason, can any one tell me, Paul has never invited me to dine for the last two years?"

"Indeed?" said Curran; "then your chance is a bad one, for the statute of limitations is clearly against you."

"Ah, Kellar, the Rooneys have cut all their low acquaintances, and your prospects look very gloomy. You know what took place between Paul and Lord Manners?"

"No, Barrington, let's hear it, by all means?"

"Paul had met him at Kinnegad, where both had stopped to change horses—'A glass of sherry, my lord?' quoth Paul, with a most insinuating look.

"'No, sir, thank you,' was the distant reply.

"'A bowl of gravy, then, my lord?' rejoined he.

"'Pray, excuse me,' more coldly than before.

"'Maybe a chop and a crisped potato would tempt your lordship?"

"'Neither, sir, I assure you.'

"'Nor a glass of egg-flip?' repeated Paul, in an accent bordering on despair.

"'Nor even the egg-flip,' rejoined his lordship, in the most pompous manner.

"'Then, my lord,' said Paul, drawing himself up to his full height, and looking him firmly in the face, I've only to say, the "onus" is now on you.' With which he stalked out of the room, leaving the chancellor to his own reflections."

"Brethren, the saint!" cried out the prior, as he rose from the chair.

"The saint! the saint!" re-echoed from lip to lip; and at the same moment the door opened, and a monk appeared, bearing a silver image of St. Patrick, about a foot and a half high, which he deposited in the middle of the table with the utmost reverence. All the monks rose, filling their pipkins, while the junior of the order, a fat little monk with spectacles, began the following ditty, in which all the rest joined, with every energy of voice and manner:—

I.

"When St. Patrick our order created,
And called us the Monks of the Screw,
Good rules he revealed to our abbot
To guide us in what we should do.

II.

"But first he replenished his fountain
With liquor the best in the sky,
And he swore by the word of his saintship
That fountain should never run dry.

III.

"My children, be chaste, till you're tempted;
While sober, be wise and discreet;
And humble your bodies with fasting
Whene'er you've nothing to eat.

IV.

"Then be not a glass in the convent,
Except on a festival, found;
And this rule to enforce, I ordain it
A festival all the year round."

A hip, hip, hurrah! that made the very saint totter on his legs, shook the room; and once more the reverend fathers re-seated themselves to resume their labours.

Again the conversation flowed on its broader channel, and scarcely was the laughter caused by one anecdote at an end when another succeeded; the strangest feature of all this being, that he who related the story, was in almost every instance, less the source of amusement to the party, than they who, listening to the recital, threw a hundred varied lights upon it, making even the tamest imaginable adventure the origin of innumerable ludicrous situations, and absurd fancies. Besides all this, there were characteristic differences in the powers of the party, which deprived the display of any trace or appearance of sameness: the epigrammatic terseness and nicety, of Curran—the jovial good humour, and mellow raciness of Lawrence Parsons—the happy facility of converting all before him into a pun or a repartee, so eminently possessed by Toler—and, perhaps more striking than all, the caustic irony, and piercing sarcasm of Plunket's wit, relieved and displayed each other; each man's talent having only so much of rivalry as to excite opposition and give interest to the combat, yet never by any accident originating a particle of animosity, or even eliciting a shade of passing irritation.

With what pleasure could I continue to recount the stories, the songs, the sayings, I listened to. With what satisfaction do I yet look back upon that brilliant scene, nearly all the actors in which, have since risen to high rank, and eminence in the country. How often too, in their bright career, when I have heard the warm praise of the world bestowed upon their triumphs and their successes, has my memory carried me back to that glorious night, when with hearts untrammelled by care, high in hope, and higher in ambition, these bright spirits sported in all the wanton exuberance of their genius, scattering with profusion the rich ore of their talent, careless of the depths to which the mine should be shafted hereafter. Yes, it is true there were giants in those days! However much one may be disposed to look upon the eulogist of the past, as one whose fancy is more ardent, than his memory is tenacious, yet with respect to this, there is no denial of the fact, that great convivial gifts, great conversational power, no longer exist as they did some thirty or forty years ago. I speak more particularly of the country where I passed my youth—of Ireland: and who that remembers those names I have mentioned,—who that can recall the fascination, and charm, which almost every dinner-party of the day could boast,—who that can bring to mind the brilliancy of Curran, the impetuous power of Plunket, or the elegance of manner and classical perfection of wit, that made Burke the Cicero of his nation,—who, I say, with all these things before his memory, can venture to compare the society of that period with the present? No, no; the grey hairs that mingle with our brown, may convict us of being a prejudiced witness, but we would call into court every one whose testimony is available, and confidently await the verdict.

"And so they ran away!" said the prior, turning towards a tall, gaunt-looking monk, who with a hollow voice, and solemn manner, was recording the singular disappearance of the militia regiment he commanded, on the morning they were to embark for England. "The story we heard," resumed the prior, "was, that when drawn up in the Fifteen Acres, one of the light company caught sight of a hare, and flung his musket at it.—The grenadiers followed the example, and that then the whole battalion broke loose, with a loud yell, and set off in pursuit——"

"No, sir," said the gaunt man, waving his hand to suppress the laughter around him. "They were assembled on the light-house wall, as it might be here, and we told them off by tallies as they marched on board, not perceiving, however, that as fast as they entered the packet on one side they left it on the opposite, there being two jolly-boats in waiting to receive them; and, as it was dusk at the time, the scheme was undetected until the corporal of a flank company shouted out for them to wait for him, that being his boat. At this time we had fifty men, of our four hundred and eighty."

"Ay, ay, holy father," cried the prior, as he helped himself to a devilled bone, "your fellows were like the grilled bone before me; when they were mustered, they would not wait to be peppered."

This sally produced a roar of laughter, not the less hearty that the grim-visaged hero it was addressed to, never relaxed a muscle of his face. It was now late, and what between the noise, the wine, and the laughter, my faculties were none of the clearest. Without having drunk much, I felt all the intoxication of liquor, and a whirlwind of confusion in my ideas, that almost resembled madness. To this state one part of their proceedings in a great measure contributed; for every now and then, on some signal from the prior, the whole party would take hands and dance round the table to the measure of an Irish jig, wilder, and even more eccentric, than their own orgies. Indeed, I think this religious exercise furnished me; for, after the third time of its performance, the whole scene became a confused and disturbed mass, and, amid the crash of voices, the ringing of laughter, the tramping of feet, I sank into something which, if not sleep, was at least unconsciousness; and thus is a wet sponge drawn over the immediately succeeding portion of my history.

Some faint recollection I have of terrifying old Corny by my costume; but what the circumstances, or how they happened, I cannot remember. I can only call to mind one act in vindication of my wisdom—I went to bed.

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